



Hostages' 18-day ordeal nears its end on road to Damascus

Syria ends Beirut drama with secret deal

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Escorted by dozens of Lebanese Shia Muslim gunmen and then by Syrian troops, the 39 American hostages in Beirut were driven to freedom and safety in Damascus last night. They were then to be flown to Frankfurt on an American plane.

Syria had secretly contacted two of the most extreme Shia Muslim leaders in Lebanon and ordered them to secure the release of the four Americans who were being held captive by the original hijackers of the Trans World Airlines jet in Beirut.

President Assad was personally involved in telling Sheikh Sheikh Tuhaili, the spiritual leader of the Hezbollah "Party of God", and Abbas Mousawi, the man effectively the Hezbollah military leader in the eastern Lebanese city of Baalbek, that Syria would break off all links with their extremist Shia movement if the four Americans - at least one of whom was an US navy diver - were not freed within 12 hours.

Even then, however, the hostages' release - another secret agreement for the release of Lebanese prisoners in Israel - was not guaranteed by further demands from the Hezbollah. The 39 jubilant hostages crossed the frontier into Syria just after nine o'clock last night and arrived at the city's Sheraton hotel still unaware that until only four hours before their departure from Beirut, their release - itself dependant upon the liberation of 735 prisoners by the Israelis within the next 48 hours - was endangered by the Hezbollah members who hijacked the

Americans in Beirut 18 days ago.

At least one senior member of the Hezbollah in Beirut had during the morning angrily denounced Nabih Berri, the Shia Muslim Amal leader who manoeuvred for the hostages' release, insisting that his movement should be given maximum publicity for their role in the hijacking. Otherwise, so Mr Berri was informed, the four Americans would not be included in the release of the hostages. As a direct result, Amal permitted them to stage a melodramatic press conference at Beirut airport in the afternoon at which hooded gunmen warned America of further hijacks if the prisoners in Israel were not freed immediately.

In fact, President Assad had been given such assurances by President Reagan's Administration that the Israelis would free their prisoners within two days, that he sent an equally private message to Mr Berri, personally guaranteeing that the Israeli releases would take place. He is believed to have telephoned Mr Berri with this pledge at 3am yesterday.

Nor did Syria show any reticence in welcoming the hostages last night. When they arrived in the Lebanese town of Chitaura, they were met not only by Mr William Eagleton, the American Ambassador in Damascus, but by Major General Said Bairakdar, the commander of all Syrian troops in eastern Lebanon.

The hostages were personally escorted from Beirut by two senior members of President Assad's secret service, Lieutenant Colonel Abdul Majid, and Lieutenant Rustom Ghazaleh. Once they crossed the border into Syria, their Red Cross cars were led into the Damascus by squads of Syrian military police.

The Syrians have assured Mr Berri that the Americans have in their turn guaranteed the release of the 735 prisoners in Israel, the original hijackers' demands. But efforts by the Americans to secure a package

Continued on back page, col 3

American embraces Arab in farewell

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

They looked for all the world like tired businessmen, exhausted after an overseas trip that had proved to be more arduous than usual, 39 average Americans from average homes, polite, courteous, quite open in what they had to say, decent, good people who managed to express generosity towards their captors without being servile.

They sat yesterday awaiting their freedom, in eight rows of children's desks in a school playground, curiously self-conscious, as if they were merely the extras in an epic production who had still not learned their parts.

There were no tears or emotional statements. One of the few moments of silence came from Jeffrey Ingalls, a tall man in his early twenties, with a neat mustache. He was one of the four hostages held separately from the other hijacked Americans, a US Navy diver who stood almost to attention when he spoke.

But when I asked him about his murdered friend and colleague, Robert Steinhilber, he paused for several seconds. "He was in the row in front of me on the plane," he said. "I didn't see it. I can say nothing about it, nothing." There was just the hint that his voice might have broken if he had continued.

There was one other moment of contemplation, after Ali Hussein, a rather dour official in the Amal militia movement, rose to speak to the hostages. They sat silently at their desks as he said goodbye to them and added the following words: "We are very sorry you suffered... I want to thank



Mr Herzberg, one of the four held separately,

and you say we're especially sorry for the friend we have lost...

It was the only reference that Amal made to Robert Steinhilber's murder. The hostages sat in silence for a few seconds. Then they clapped Hussein.

In some ways, it was almost as surreal as seeing the Americans gathered in the West Beirut suburb of Bouj al-Barajneh as it must have been to sit at those desks and to think of going home.

Most of them expressed gratitude to the gunmen who had taken them from the original hijackers. Several put their arms around the gunmen standing in the schoolyard. Middle America and militant Islam captured together in a unique, unrepeatable moment.

The gunmen were unshaven, rough-looking men, the Americans dapper in fitted shirts, healthy and pink-faced. From the balconies of the slum houses above the playground, the people of Bouj al-Barajneh watched this peculiar spectacle, the women in their white headscarves, their bearded menfolk puffing on cigarettes.

One armed man with an anti-tank rocket pushed into the back of his trousers, handed a Koran to an elderly American. A middle-aged Lebanese man in an open-neck shirt and green jacket handed red roses and yellow carnations to the hostages.

The television cameras took it all in, of course, as they were meant to, but the hostages daily pushed the flowers into buttonholes and the pockets of T-shirts.

Continued on back page, col 1



Three of the Americans leaving Beirut in a Red Cross car on their way to Damascus.

Brighton charge: man in court today

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

The Belfast man charged with the bomb attack at the Grand Hotel in Brighton last October and the murder of five people, is due to appear with others at a London court today, amid tight police security.

Patrick Joseph Magee, aged 34, unemployed, was charged on Saturday with a total of eight counts, six of them linked to the Brighton bombing, after being flown to London from Glasgow under police escort.

Four others, two men and two women, were brought from Glasgow with Mr Magee and charged of conspiring with him in explosives offences this year. A man who was held in London last week was also charged with the offence, and a woman arrested at the same time was charged under the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

The seven are due to appear this morning at Lambeth magistrates' court, a small courthouse in south London often used for high security cases. Over the weekend the group were held at Paddington Green police station, west London, where police maintained a tight check on the building's perimeter.

The charges against Mr Magee are: 1. On a warrant from Greenwich magistrates' court dated September 1980 he is charged contrary to section 3 (1)(b) of the Explosives Substances Act, 1883 that between January 10 and February 12, 1979, he had in his possession 3.5 kilograms of Frangex explosives and 76 detonators, with intent by means thereof to endanger life.

2. Contrary to section 2 of the Explosives Substances Act, 1883 and section 7 of the Criminal Jurisdiction Act, 1975, on October 12 last year unlawfully and maliciously causing by an explosive substance an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life, or cause serious injury to property at the Grand Hotel, Brighton.

3. Under common law with the murder of Mr Eric Taylor, aged 34, chairman of the Conservative Party's North-west area, at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, on October 12.

4. Under common law with the murder of Sir Anthony Berry, aged 59, Conservative MP for Enfield Southgate, at the Grand Hotel on October 12.

5. Under common law with the murder of Mrs Roberta Wakeham, aged 45, wife of Mr John Wakeham, the Chief Whip, at the Grand Hotel on October 12.

6. Under common law with the murder of Mrs Jeanne

Continued on page 2, col 7

Scargill set to win battle over rules

From Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, looks increasingly certain to secure the bulk of the bitterly controversial constitutional changes his executive is proposing to the union's special rules revision conference in Sheffield later this week.

There was increasing pessimism last night among opponents of key elements of the 100-page rule change package after the disclosure of a debating procedure which will significantly reduce their chances of commanding a high enough majority to defeat them.

The changes threaten a serious split, and possible legal conflict, with the union. Leaders of the 30,000 Nottinghamshire miners, most whom worked during the strike, insisted yesterday they would refuse to implement the rule changes at the risk of expulsion from the union.

In a separate development Mr Scargill announced that he, the vice-president, Mr Mick McGahey, and the national secretary, Mr Peter Heathfield, would not be accepting nomination this week as trustees of the union.

The move could pave the way for an end to the receivership being executed by Mr Michael Arnold.

In particular, plans to deprive Mr Scargill of his casting vote and thus put him beyond the

reach of the 1984 Trade Union Act's requirement to stand for office every five years seems likely to be carried by the conference despite strong opposition from the left-led South Wales area.

In the increasingly unlikely event of it not doing so, Mr Scargill is in any case arguing that he would not be affected since the casting vote applies only to whoever is chairing a meeting and not to the president of ex-officio. That interpretation would however be open to legal challenge.

It became clear last night that the South Wales area's only chance of forcing Mr Scargill to stand for periodic elections would be to join right wingers in opposing the changes in toto, but the area is highly unlikely to do so.

The proposal which stands the best chance of being defeated is that allowing the executive to create a new category of associate members such as women's support groups. That is the only significant change to which Yorkshire area, commanding about a quarter of the conference's total 200,000 block votes, has declared its opposition.

But other changes which look likely to be approved include new powers for the executive to call areas out on official strike and for it to transfer blocks of

Continued on page 2, col 6

Brighter outlook for July

Flaming June ended in a damp drizzle across much of Britain yesterday, with little hope of July being a scorcher.

The London Weather Centre confirmed that it had been the wettest June since 1971, the coolest since 1977, and the driest since 1979.

Rainfall for the month totalled 3.7ins, the average is 1.87ins; the temperature was below normal, 64 or 65 degrees F instead of 68 degrees F, and there were 151 hours of sunshine as against the normal 210 hours.

This week promises an improvement. Today there is expected to be a fair amount of cloud and the odd outbreak of showers during the day, but from then on a gradual build up of pressure will bring, by this summer's standards, a reasonably settled period, a London Weather Centre spokesman said.

In southern Britain temperatures will be in the seventies with south east England in general and Sussex in particular being promised up to 75 degrees F (24 degrees C), while western Scotland will find it colder. The more sheltered Eastern seaboard of Scotland will enjoy temperatures around 70 degrees F.

The spokesman added: "There's going to be a reasonable amount of sunshine during the week in most places, but the sunny periods will not be unbroken."

"It is not going to be a heatwave, but certainly more summery type weather than we've had for the past month."

Strawberries in the fens of East Anglia are now a fortnight late because of the cold and wet weather, and growers warned yesterday that the yield would be disastrous unless the fruit gets some sunshine.

THE TIMES 1785-1985

Tomorrow

Artful dodges
How Sotheby's wows American millionaires

Summer silhouette
The fashion on the streets is long, lean and white

Visitor from space
Halley's comet returns to a scientific welcome

Out at the front
Digby Anderson on Sicily, where stomachs are worn with pride

Portfolio

Two readers share The Times Portfolio competition weekly prize of £20,000. Mrs Betty Simpson of Ferndown, Dorset, and Mr Ivan Thorlow of Redhill, Surrey, each receive £10,000. No-one won the daily prize of £2,000, so today's prize is £4,000. Portfolio list, page 16; rules, and how to play, Information Service, back page

Electricians double 'no strike' deals

The Electrical, Electronic, and Plumbing Union is about to double the 14 no-strike deals it has signed, Mr Eric Hammond its general secretary, said on the eve of the union's biennial conference. Nearly 10,000 employees are covered by the deals.

\$2,200,000 for Beatles' Rolls

The multi-coloured Beatles Rolls-Royce painted by John Lennon was sold for more than \$2,200,000 by Sotheby's in New York to a Canadian magnate who will use it to publicize Vancouver's "Expo 86".

Steel report

A Commons select committee is to report that it opposes the closure of Ravenscraig or Lanark steelworks as proposed by the British Steel Corporation.

Mugabe threat

Mr Robert Mugabe has promised to "make life difficult" for Zimbabwe's whites who voted for Ian Smith in the elections.

In Broadmoor

The first journalist allowed inside Broadmoor for five years begins a series describing life in Britain's most secure special hospital.

Privatized tuition

The teaching of Arabic to external students at London University is likely to be taken over by a commercial company, which may also teach the language to first-year undergraduates.

Peres storm

Mr Shimon Peres faces strong opposition and a period of labour unrest as he tries to force through a three-month programme of cuts to stabilize Israel's economy.

Poison words

Poison pen letters have been sent to Patina Whitbread, Britain's Olympic javelin bronze medal winner and her mother, Margaret, a national javelin coach. The letters are believed to criticize Mrs Whitbread in her role as coach.

Leader page, 13

Letters: On taxation, from Mr Tony Christopher, and Mr C. N. Beattie, QC; violence in sport, from Mr C. Thorneycroft-Smith.

Leading articles: European summit; Gorbachev and Geneva; Israel-Vatican relations.

Features, pages 10-12

Changing attitudes to public freedom; how Zimbabwe was almost still-born; Anne Sofer on the stump in Brecon. Spectrum: newspapers making news.

Monday Page: the doctor who made history.

Obituary, page 14

Mr Cyril Randolph, Dr Hanns Swarzenski.

Classified, pages 23-25

La crème de la crème; educational

Home News	2-4	Parliament	14
Overseas	4-6	Prem Bonds	28
Arts	14	Religion	14
Books	8	Science	14
Business	6-9	Sport	19-22
Education	16-19	TV & Radio	27
Health	14	Theatre, etc.	27
Classified	23-25	Universities	4
Classified	23-25	Weather	28
Classified	23-25	Walls	14

US gives a pledge of no retaliation

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The United States gave what amounted to an assurance of no retaliation early yesterday morning, in response to a demand by Mr Nabih Berri, the Shia Muslim leader, that the State Department said: "The US reaffirms its longstanding support for the preservation of Lebanon, its Government, its stability and its security, and for the mitigation of the suffering of its people."

Cautious though the language was, American officials believe it was sufficient to satisfy Mr Berri and the hijackers. Mr Robert McFarlane, the National Security Adviser, described the statement as a "fairly artificial requirement" - meaning, by implication, that the US did not take Mr Berri's demand especially seriously.

The White House insisted yesterday that there had been no deal with Syria or Israel for the release of the American hostages. But it was clear that

the arrangements were as close to an unwritten bargain as could be worked out.

The United States was told informally by Israel that it would carry out its stated intention of releasing the detainees under its control. Mr George Bush, the Vice-President, said last night: "There has been no deal with Syria or Israel for the release of the American hostages. We have not over backwards to see that there is no linkage. There are no guarantees with Israel or anything of that nature. There just aren't."

Mr Bush, interviewed via satellite from Paris, acknowledged that the arrangements could be construed as a deal. But no matter how agonizing the hostage situation, the United States could not make a deal. "We can talk but we simply cannot ask for a knuckling under to the demands of hijackers. We have not done that."

As for retaliation once the crisis is over, he said: "The sensitivity of this moment prohibits me (from) being as frank with you on that question as I would like to be."

The first word of a breakthrough reached the White House on Friday, apparently at the instigation of Syria. Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, was at his desk throughout Friday night, all day Saturday and again yesterday.

Mr McFarlane (left) and Vice-President Bush

Excalibur may take sword to insurers

From Mitchell Platts, Monte Carlo

The high incidence of holes in one on this summer's European golf circuit has caused a contractual row between sponsor and its insurers which may yet have to be settled in court.

The sponsors, the European Distributors for Excalibur cars, signed a deal with the European Professional Golfers' Association whereby the first player to score a hole in one each of this year's tournaments would receive one of their luxury, custom-built cars, worth about £60,000.

They also insured themselves against the possibility of this happening, but they say, the insurers have broken the contract because so many players were achieving what for most club golfers is mere fantasy.

It has been calculated that a professional golfer stands a 3,708 to one chance against holing in one, as compared with 42,952 to one for an average club golfer. Yet since the start of the European tour in April seven players have earned the right to an Excalibur car. Some have accepted a cash prize of £20,000 instead, but in no case, according to Excalibur, have the insurers paid up.

Neil Van Luven, who is responsible for the marketing of Excalibur cars in Europe and the Middle East, said: "We have had the rug tugged from under us because the insurance company were not prepared to live up to their contractual agreement. They now say that had they known how many holes in one there were going to be they would not have written the policy."

Mr Van Luven would not name the insurance company, but said it was one of the biggest in France. He says it had re-insured itself with a Belgian company, which in turn had re-insured with Lloyd's of London. Excalibur is threatening to take the insurers to court in Monaco where the deal was signed if they do not pay up.

The row came to light over the weekend in Monaco, after Isao Aoki, of Japan, holed in one during the Monte Carlo Open on Friday. He is in fact the eighth player to hole-in-one on the European tour this summer. Gerasimo Delfino, of Italy, missed his chance of winning an Excalibur when he holed-in-one during the Italian Open because Mark Howell, of Britain, had achieved one earlier in the tournament.

Thatcher incensed by EEC vote

From Ian Murray, Milan

An extremely bad-tempered EEC summit ended here on Saturday with the Community in serious disarray, after Britain, Greece and Denmark had been outmanoeuvred in a divisive vote, called in the name of "European union."

To the undisguised fury of Mrs Thatcher there is to be a special "intergovernmental conference" to discuss changes to the Treaty of Rome; changes which Britain and Denmark have already said they will never accept.

President Mitterrand, one of the seven to vote for the conference, said the summit had sorted out "those in favour of a strong, united Europe from those who are hanging back". He expected this to be finally cleared up at the next summit in Luxembourg at the end of the year.

His comments have re-kindled speculation about a two-tier Europe, with the original six members plus Ireland on one level and Britain and the dissident Greeks and Danes on another.

The furious argument inside the meeting overshadowed other agreements reached, to press ahead with tearing down the internal frontiers of the Community, to create a new technology Europe, and to set up a 500,000 tonne cereal store to fight famine in Africa. But these points were scarcely noticed.

The debate also put an end to the real progress being made towards co-ordinating community foreign policy along lines suggested by Britain, France and West Germany. That subject is now to go to the intergovernmental conference as well.

Mrs Thatcher had gone to Milan seeking a kind of gentleman's agreement to accept more majority voting, while protecting but limiting the right of veto. Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister chairing the summit, insisted that the only way to streamline decision-making was through treaty amendments going away with the veto in certain areas. An intergovernmental conference was needed for this, he argued, and when Mrs Thatcher refused to accept it, he called a vote for the first time at a summit. An amazed Mrs Thatcher was defeated.

Afterwards she said the coming conference was just an excuse for not taking decisions. "I am not particularly irritated. It was just a lost opportunity."

But Mr Bernard Ingham, her spokesman, had another version of her mood. "She has but one emotion - fury," he said. "The Richter scale ceases to operate when it applies to her. It is not irritation to the Prime Minister. It is total volcanic eruption. Krakatoa has nothing on it."

Summit dissent, page 6
Leading article, page 13

ROYAL BIRTHDAY BOUQUET

by Rosanne Sanders

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Closure of Llanwern or Ravenscraig opposed by select committee

By Richard Evans, Lobby Correspondent

The Commons trade and industry select committee will express its opposition this week to the proposed closure of the British Steel Corporation's works at Ravenscraig, near Motherwell, or Llanwern in Gwent.

The recommendation comes less than two weeks after Sir Robert Haslam, the corporation's chairman, and Mr Bob Scholey, the chief executive, left MPs in no doubt that they favour shutting down one of the two strip mills to reduce excess steel-making capacity.

The MPs' report will provide valuable ammunition to two Cabinet ministers, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales and Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, who are both determined to see their countries' steelworks stay open.

But the all-party committee which takes a more buoyant attitude than the corporation to the industry's future prospects, is expected to qualify its support for the threatened steelworks, each of which has more than 4,000 employees, by

limiting its recommendation to the end of 1985 when state aid for the corporation is due to end.

Although the corporation recorded a modest profit in the first two months of this financial year, Sir Robert says it must make £200 million a year to become financially viable, and even more if the corporation is to be privatized, as the Government plans.

It is argued that with Ravenscraig, Llanwern and Port Talbot, the third main strip mill, only loaded to two-thirds capacity the corporation could still meet orders and could save an estimated £90 million a year in operating costs by closing one of the works.

The committee, in keeping with its report last year on the BSC, is likely to argue that the three sites should be retained, for the time being at least, to take advantage of the freer market in 1986 after the liberalization of the Common Market steel regime.

With the European Commission wanting to reduce EEC

steel-making capacity from 130 million to 100 million tonnes by 1990, some MPs believe it would be unwise to close plants now only to be faced with demands for contraction in future years.

The BSC's capacity has been reduced from 21.3 million tonnes in 1979 to 14.4 million tonnes last year while its workforce has shrunk from 228,000 a decade ago to 64,500. Its future strategy, including the crucial issue of capacity, are the subject of discussions between officials and Whitehall and the final corporate plan could be settled by next month.

That, it is understood, is more than a year after the corporation submitted its strategic objectives to the Government.

MPs are likely to seek assurances about Ravenscraig and Llanwern in a Commons debate tomorrow on the corporation's borrowing powers and on Thursday Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry, will be questioned by the trade and industry select committee.

'Loyalists' rally for march ban protest

From Tim Jones, Belfast

Thousands of Orangemen from all over Ulster have been summoned to a huge rally in Portadown, Co. Down, on Wednesday to demonstrate that they do not accept "in any shape or form" the ban which prevents them from marching through a Roman Catholic area of the town. The rally has been called at a time of growing resentment against the Royal Ulster Constabulary and Northern Ireland Office by "Loyalists" who claim they are being denied their traditional right to march where they will.

The resentment exploded in the ultra-Loyalist Shankill Road area of Belfast on Saturday night when police fought a four-hour running battle with hundreds of youths.

Heavily equipped riot police made eight arrests as they were attacked with petrol bombs and stones, and one man was seriously injured when he crashed his car while trying to avoid a makeshift barricade.

At least four other people were injured as police fired 23 plastic baton rounds to control the jeering youths, who accused them of being stooges of the Irish government.

Announcing Wednesday's rally, to protest against the re-opening of their march next Sunday, the Portadown district

Royal Orange Order, said in a statement: "Our aim is to hold a rally on July 3 to demonstrate the strength of the order, to confirm our love of God, Queen and country and to say most strongly to the authorities that this denial of our civil rights to walk the Queen's highway is not being accepted."

He added: "The time has come for every Protestant to rise and say to the Government 'what is enough', and to assure them that the Ulster Loyalists do not want any confrontation with the forces of law and order, realizing that if the RUC loses the support of the people of Ulster, then it will collapse forthwith."

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, made the re-opening order under the Public Order Act after being advised by the Ulster Loyalists that the march would be peaceful.

Mr Hurd said the march would be held on the Shankill Road, which is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, would be extremely provocative.

The Dublin to Belfast railway line and the Newry to Dublin road were closed yesterday after two small explosions. The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the attacks on a railway bridge and a local roadside telephone exchange.

Search for IRA bombs continues

The police search for possible Provisional IRA delayed-action bombs hidden in the hotels of a dozen ports or resorts will continue today despite the discovery of terrorist material in a Glasgow flat at the weekend (Stewart Trender, Crime Correspondent, writes).

Scotland Yard, which is coordinating the hunt, said yesterday that the search will go on although a review of its progress is likely later this week. Full details of what was discovered in the flat in the Shawlands area of Glasgow have not been released.

However, over the weekend reports indicated that the flat had yielded a haul of explosives and arms found in a cellar. There was speculation that the find may prove to be one of the most significant terrorist caches to be found in mainland Britain.

As searches continued in towns as diverse as Blackpool and Torquay, police were still holding nine people.

In Great Yarmouth police woke people early yesterday and evacuated an area of the town after fears that they had discovered a device on the seafloor. A half mile round the pier was cordoned off but the device proved to be old telephone equipment.

Edinburgh faces next round in budget wrangle

By Ronald Faux

The Government's net around Edinburgh District Council, which is refusing to toe Scottish Office spending guidelines, will tighten further this week.

A petition by the Lord Advocate will be judged at the Court of Session in Edinburgh on Wednesday, compelling the council to set a legal budget.

If at the hearing a week later the councillors defy the court as well as Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, they could be found in contempt.

On the same day, July 10, the first effects of the Government's clawback will be felt. Payments of £9.5 million due to the council will stop and the Government will seek to have £2.5 million already paid refunded.

The Sun criticized for buying Kray report

The Press Council has criticized *The Sun* for buying the story of Ronald Kray's wedding in Broadmoor, where he was serving a life sentence for murder.

In a statement today the council says the newspaper broke its declaration of principle barring payments to criminals and their associates when it paid a freelance journalist £20,000 for an exclusive report and pictures.

The editor, Mr Kelvin MacKenzie, said the freelance, Mr Mervyn Edgecombe, split the fee with Kray's fiancée, Elaine Mildener. He understood she had put her share towards a house which the couple intended to buy on Kray's release.

Mr MacKenzie said it was the first time a Broadmoor inmate had been married inside the hospital, and the reporter and

photographers were given full facilities.

With Mr Henry Douglas, News Group Newspapers' legal manager, Mr MacKenzie attended on oral inquiry by a Press Council complaints committee.

He said *The Sun* accepted the guidelines in the council's declaration of principle and did not consider the report breached it. In his view the only payments which did harm were those which somehow rewarded or encouraged crime.

The council ruled that the payment to enable *The Sun* to cover the wedding would not have been made had the bridegroom not been a convicted criminal. It was wrong that Kray and his wife should benefit from such a payment, from a newspaper, the council said.

Todd warning to Labour over incomes policy

By Rupert Morris

Mr Ron Todd, general secretary elect of the Transport and General Workers' Union, issued a warning to the Labour Party leadership yesterday that his support did not amount to an "open cheque", which would allow Labour to introduce an incomes policy if it came to power.

Reinforcing his union's commitment to free collective bargaining, as expressed at last week's biennial conference in Bournemouth, Mr Todd made it clear that he was suspicious of recent attempts by Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's deputy leader, to arrive at a new understanding on pay with the trade unions.

Mr Todd said on Channel Four's *Face the Press* programme yesterday: "I want the return of Labour government, and if things start to cause us to have dissent then we should think of the last six years under Mrs Margaret Thatcher. If that doesn't bring us back to our senses, then nothing will."

"But it is not an open cheque," he said. "There will be wide-ranging discussions... I want to talk about investment policies, regional policies and employment policies. All of those will be put on the table."



One of the cars wrecked in the Birmingham fire engine crash.

Fire engine 'out of control' kills three

By Craig Seton

An investigation started in Birmingham yesterday into an accident in which a 10-tonne fire engine skidded out of control and hit five other vehicles, a tree and a bus shelter, killing three people, including a mother and her baby, and injuring seven people, some seriously.

The accident happened on Saturday night when the West Midlands fire engine, with four firemen on board, was responding to an emergency call that

turned out to be a small fire at the West Heath Hospital in Birmingham.

West Midlands police said the fire engine went out of control on a right-hand bend in Pershore Road, Starchley, and collided with a double-decker bus and a Cortina, which collided with a Sierra car.

The fire engine then hit a Ford Escort saloon, which in turn hit a pedestrian crossing pole and a Datsun car. It was so badly crushed that firemen had

to use cutting equipment to reach the five people inside.

Ms Kathy Lator, aged 20, and her baby, Clare Holly, aged 15 months, were killed and Mr Martin McKelvie, the driver, died in Birmingham Accident Hospital.

Mr Stephen Holly, aged 22, Clare's father, and Ms Anna Lator, were both seriously hurt. The fire engine also hit another car and a minibus. It overturned, snapped a tree and ended up colliding with a bus shelter, injuring a woman.

The driver of the fire engine, Fireman John Doyle, aged 26, received only slight injuries and yesterday he was interviewed about the accident by both police and fire brigade officers.

Fireman Nicholas Walter received serious head injuries and was on a life support machine last night. Another fireman broke his leg and the fourth was treated for shock. The four men were from Birmingham's Bournbrook station. Nobody on the bus was hurt.

Brecon Liberals accused of taking Tory posters

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Conservative camp in the Brecon and Radnor bye-election campaign yesterday accused the Liberals of removing Conservative posters as fast as they were put up. The Liberal agent denied the allegation.

On the last weekend of the campaign the Liberals carried out one of their traditional leafletting raids designed to reach every voter.

The Conservatives, who by tradition do not canvass on Sundays, said that they had confined their efforts to replacing vanished posters.

The Liberals said that they had been visited by the police after Conservatives complained. They had investigated specific allegations and found them to be untrue.

Conservative and Liberal camps agreed on one thing: there must be something badly wrong with a MORI poll in *The Sunday Times* yesterday.

That showed Labour well in front with support of 44 per cent of voters, the Liberals second with 30 per cent and the Conservatives a poor third with 24 per cent. Interviewing of 627 electors was done on Thursday and Friday.

The Conservatives unexpectedly countered the poll figures by offering their own canvass returns, which they had previously said they would not publish.

Published returns from any party are always received with justified scepticism, but for what they are worth the Tories claimed to have reached 22,825

voters (47 per cent) and received 8,676 firm pledges of support.

At that rate they calculated they would poll 13,250 votes on Thursday, which would see them home.

Labour campaigners had no quarrel with the MORI figures. One said that Conservative support was melting rapidly, with Mrs Margaret Thatcher proving unpopular even in Conservative areas.

All parties agreed that the Labour vote was unusually firm in its traditional areas.

Another MORI poll in *The Sunday Times* showed Labour improving its standing in Britain as a whole at the expense of both the Conservative and the Alliance parties.

The figures, showing Labour with a lead of 8 per cent, are: Labour 40 per cent; Conservatives 32 per cent; Alliance 26 per cent. A sample of 1,066 electors was questioned on June 21.

General election 1983: Hooson, T. E. (C) 18,255; Morris, D. (Lab) 9,126; Meredith, M. S. (PLC) 640; Booth, R. (Ind) 278; C. (Lib) 8,784.

Mr Joan Ruddock, chairwoman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said yesterday that she planned to leave the post later this year to seek a "winnable" parliamentary seat as a Labour candidate.

She saw her role in the Labour Party as trying to ensure that Labour did not abandon its anti-nuclear policy if it returned to power, she said. She will remain a CND member.

Work on M1 section from tomorrow

Contractors are standing by to close part of the M1 as resurfacing work begins tomorrow on the only remaining piece of the original concrete motorway laid 26 years ago.

Various sections of the "Operation Chaos" and "Operation Tarmac" are guaranteed to produce delays of 45 minutes and traffic jams seven miles long.

A 193-metre section of the motorway at junction eight near Hemel Hempstead will be stripped and rebuilt from the foundations upwards by contractors working round the clock. They will face heavy financial penalties if the work is delayed.

Normally used by 140,000 vehicles a day, many of them heavy lorries, the road will be affected for two weeks.

The road will still be open but traffic will be restricted to one side with a contraflow in operation.

Publicity for the work, warning motorists of the forecast delays, has been on an unprecedented scale as bests one of the country's busiest sections of motorways.

Almost all the country's road hauliers have been informed, pamphlets have been produced in English and foreign languages for motorists entering the country, extra and longer trains have been laid on by British Rail, the motorway organizations have put more patrols on stand-by and the police are employing a "spotter" plane and television to monitor the situation.

But there are still fears, highlighted by the Automobile Association, that it could all go wrong and a minor problem



could stretch the build-up to 20 miles and a two-hour wait. A serious accident would create delays up to 40 miles long.

Once completed the resurfacing section will link up with the 121-mile M25 around London, 100 miles of which will be completed by the end of the summer. That will mean that traffic which once passed through London can instead go around its outer periphery.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia £6.50; Belgium £5.50; Canada \$2.75; France £6.00; Germany £6.50; Hong Kong \$1.50; India £1.50; Italy £1.50; Japan ¥1,500; New Zealand \$2.50; Norway £6.00; Pakistan \$1.50; Portugal \$2.50; Singapore \$1.50; South Africa £1.50; Sweden £6.00; Switzerland £6.00; Taiwan \$2.50; USA \$1.75; Yugoslavia \$2.50.

Electricians double no-strike deals

From Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter, Blackpool

The electricians' union is about to double the number of no-strike deals it has signed, Mr Eric Hammond, its general secretary, said yesterday.

Speaking on the eve of his first biennial conference as leader of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, Mr Hammond said that there were 14 in existence, another four in the pipeline, and at least another half a dozen which his officials were hoping to complete.

The agreements, which involve a clause stipulating binding arbitration, are gradually gaining credence with the rest of the labour movement, which has hitherto regarded them as anathema.

In all, nearly 10,000 employees are covered by the deals, largely among electronics and high-technology companies.

Workers in such companies got considerable benefit from the no-strike pacts including salaries status and a commitment by management to consult them on key decisions, Mr Hammond said.

Commenting on speculation that the Government would introduce no-strike legislation of central services, he said that his union would be prepared to negotiate such a deal for the electricity supply industry, in return for considerable concessions.

"We would be in the forefront of opposition to any law which forced us into a new agreement," he said.

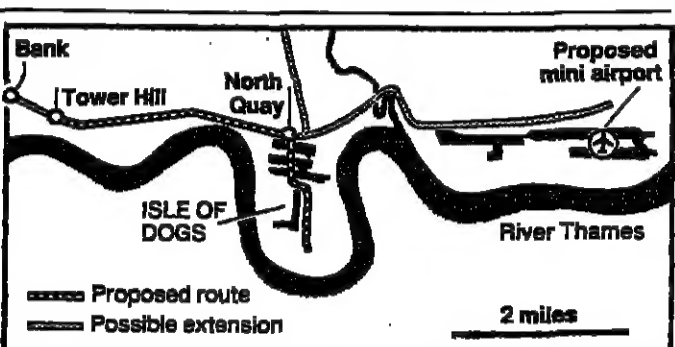
No strike deals signed by electricians' union: Lithgow Electronics, Scotland; Ireland; N Ireland; Aux, N Ireland; Shotton Paper Co, N Wales; Optical Fibres, Decade; Anglesey Aluminium, N Wales; Control Data, S Wales; Immos, S Wales; Hitachi, S Wales; AB Electronics, two plants in S Wales; Toshiba, Plymouth; Bowman Webber, Harlow, Essex; Sanyo, Lowestoft.

Salaries linked to results are increasing

Payment by results is more popular in British industry, according to a survey published today. Cash bonuses related to performance account for around a quarter of total salary for some managers (Our Economics Correspondent writes).

However, incentive payments are now available to most groups of workers, Reward Regional Surveys says in its publication, *Executive Performance Rewards*.

"There has never been more interest in payment by results," the report says. Incentive payments include merit awards in salary increases, profit-sharing and bonus schemes, share options and commission.



Docklands-City rail plan

By Judith Huntley

An ambitious plan is being mooted to extend the new London Docklands light railway from the Isle of Dogs enterprise zone via Tower Hill to the Bank of England and Fenchurch Street Station, in the heart of the City.

The new rapid transit railway, now under construction, starts at Tower Hill. It means that passengers travelling from the City have to change trains to reach the Isle of Dogs and the rest of Docklands.

The consortium of foreign banks, based in the City, which

has an option to develop a £1.5 billion office project at Canary Wharf in the Isle of Dogs, is investigating the possibility of having a direct line from the centre of the City to its new site.

It would be an expensive undertaking. The extension would have to go underground, unlike the rest of the new rapid transit system, but there are existing tunnels which might accommodate the line. It is too early to know how such a venture might be financed, or whether it would be viable.

Scargill set to win battle over rules

Continued from page 1

membership from area to area.

Mr Scargill disclosed last night that the executive amendment to end the 41-year-old rule book and substitute the new one would be taken first. That would require a two-thirds majority, but once it is carried, he disclosed, any proposed changes to it would also have to command a two-thirds majority.

Even with the addition of the 20,000-strong South Wales area, the Nottinghamshire-led moderate coalition of opponents to the changes could not possibly command as much as half the total votes.

Mr Scargill said that he wanted the next Labour government to reimburse more than £1 million lost by the NUM during the year-long strike.

Man on Brighton bomb charge in court today

Continued from page 1

Shattock, aged 52, wife of the chairman of the Conservative Party's western area, at the Grand Hotel on October 12.

7 Under common law with the murder of Mrs Muriel Maclean, wife of the Chairman of the Scottish Conservative Party on November 13, 1984.

8 Under section 1a of the Explosive Substances Act, 1883 and section 7 of the Criminal Jurisdiction Act, 1975 conspired with other accused and persons unknown to cause by explosive substances explosions in the United Kingdom, of a nature likely to endanger life or serious injury to property between January 1 and June 22 this year.

The others accused of the conspiracy are Gerald Patrick Michael McDonnell, aged 34; Peter John Joseph Sherry, aged

30; Marina Elizabeth Anderson, aged 23; Ella O'Dwyer, aged 26, and Donal Dominic Craig, aged 27.

No addresses have been given for any of the accused. Mr Craig was arrested in London last week.

Una Agnes Cecilia Lowney, aged 21, was also arrested in London and she is charged under section 11 (1) (a) Prevention of Terrorism Act (Temporary Provisions), 1984 that on diverse dates between April 1, 1985 and June 24, 1985, being a person who had information which she knew or believed might be of material assistance in preventing the commission by another person of an act of terrorism relating to Northern Ireland affairs, failed without reasonable excuse to disclose that information to a constable as soon as reasonably practicable.

British tractor sales boom

From John Young, Agricultural Correspondent, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire

Britain is now the world's largest manufacturer of tractors, outside the Soviet Union, it was disclosed yesterday.

The Agricultural Engineers' Association said that production last year reached 102,000 units, of which three-quarters were exported. Total sales of tractors and machinery were worth £1,300 million, against imports of £385 million, making the industry the second largest net contributor, after chemicals to the balance of trade.

Britain has benefited by three of the big multinationals, Ford, Massey-Ferguson and Case International, switching production from the United States, where the farm economy is experiencing a severe recession, to the still-buoyant European market.

Tractor registrations in Britain in the first six months of this year rose by 23 per cent to more than 14,500. But ironically, half of those were imported because British production is geared mainly to smaller units which are unsuited to the needs of large arable farms.

Despite that particular success, however, there are clouds of uncertainty hanging over the farming industry as a

whole as the annual Royal Show opens today.

After last year's hasty and mismanaged introduction of dairy quotas, which in the end appear to have hurt producers less than was expected, it is the turn of arable farmers to await the worst.

Mr George Jackson, agricultural director of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, yesterday acknowledged the problems posed by the prospect

of another huge harvest in a few weeks' time, when large quantities of unsold grain are still in store from last year.

Cereals, potatoes, and sugar-beet all looked like being bumper crops, he said. But what else were United Kingdom farmers expected to grow?

The show will be open today and tomorrow from 8am until 7.30pm, and on Wednesday and Thursday from 8am until 9pm.

Chaos in dairy industry

Policies designed to promote stability in the dairy market have actually thrown the industry into chaos, a report by the right-wing Adam Smith Institute says (Our Agricultural Correspondent writes).

The report, timed to coincide with today's opening of the Royal Show, says that decades of government intervention have made Europe's dairy industry so inefficient that it has to impose an import levy of 52p per £ on butter to keep out cheaper foreign competition. It also requires large amounts of taxpayers' money to shore up the complex mechanism of controls and subsidies. At the

same time, consumers are denied the chance to enjoy the fruits of this policy while butter is sold cheaply to the Soviet Union.

The price of butter could come down by a half and that of cheese by a third within a few weeks of Britain's abandoning its present restrictive marketing arrangements, the report claims.

The report says that dairy farmers have been driven out of business, and the industry has become concentrated in the hands of a large producer group, irresponsible to consumer needs.

REMEMBER
DICK BARTON?

Come on Snowy,
of course you do!



Then you'll appreciate
Dry Fly, the best Sherry in fifty years.

Commer
likely
Arabic
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Vast new
for satellite

Packaged
bitter
catches on

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

More drinking is being done at home, and the consumption of beer, especially in plastic bottles, is growing fast. That emerges from a survey by Whitbread, one of the leading brewers, which has found that the take-home market is roughly equal to the in-house market, and is growing at around 5 per cent a year, though volume last year was up 9 per cent.

Packaged bitter, mostly cans and plastic bottles, now accounts for 40 per cent of the take-home market and is growing at the rate of 35 per cent a year, Whitbread found.

Drinking bitter drinkers tend to take home paper cups, drink pub bitter brands, and prefer to buy in addition to the traditional canned ales, the light, pale and export categories.

Jurists se
of leg

By Peter Evans, H

A warning of growing discon
about the legal system a
the need for radical change
such in the annual report
of the British section
of the International Commis
of Jurists.

The report discloses that a
private meeting in the L
Chief Justice, Lord L
Lawson, chairman of the R
Commission on Legal Servi
and the public was show
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incompetence and delay.
He said that the legal
profession must alter its
attitude and that the
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for the better. Otherwise it
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The trial
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Edward Lear's windy day flight of fancy for sale

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Mugabe threat to make life difficult for whites who voted for Smith

From Jan Raath, Harare

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, reacted angrily yesterday to the election victory of former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith with a promise to make life "very difficult" for whites who fail to follow the Government's line.

He was no more specific, however, than promising soon to abolish entrenched white representation in parliament.

On Thursday, Mr Smith's party, the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, won 15 of the 20 seats reserved for whites in the Lancaster House constitution in a victory on a scale not foreseen. The percentage poll was high, from an electorate dominated by the elderly.

Yesterday afternoon an unsmiling Mr Mugabe faced a crowd of about 100,000 supporters at a football ground in the township of Highfield, the seat he is contesting in the black elections today and tomorrow.

The trust shown to the white community at independence had, as Thursday's election showed, been completely undeserved, he said.

"The voting has shown that they have not repented in any way. They still cling to the past and support the very man who created a series of horrors against the people of Zimbabwe."

"We wish to make it very clear that it is going to be very hard for the racists of this

country." Speaking in the vernacular Shona tongue, he promised: "We will kill those snakes among us, we will smash them completely."

"A Boer is a Boer and will stay that way," he said, to the adulation of the crowd. "Boer" is the derogative used to refer to whites.

"Those who want to stay with us will have to change completely," he said.

If his Government was re-elected this week it would deal with the 20 white seats - "That dirty piece of paper (the constitution) is going to be cleansed. We can assure you that you will not have to live with that indignity and insult for very much longer," he said.

The clause guaranteeing the existence of the white seats can be amended in two years' time by 70 votes in the House of Assembly. The Government, if it takes 65 of the 80 black seats in Parliament, will need the support of at least five Zanu members and it is not clear Mr Mugabe will receive it.

Nor is it clear whether Mr Mugabe is planning on ignoring the constitution and abolishing the white seats by some other manoeuvre.

The rally followed a meeting in the morning of the Zanu(PF) central committee.

Mr Mugabe's speech dashes any hopes of accommodation between the Government and Mr Smith. In an interview this

weekend with the national news agency, Ziara, Mr Smith pledged to "renew and intensify" his efforts to communicate with Mr Mugabe.

Backed by the mandate given his party on Thursday, he said his policy was "one of full co-operation with the elected majority rule government and that we are entirely reconciled to living under such a constituted government."

At his Highfield rally, however, Mr Mugabe said: "There can be no alliance between those who support Ian Smith and the majority of people in this country."

It is unclear whether Mr Mugabe will extend his wrath to those outside Mr Smith's party, which took just over 60 per cent of the votes cast on Thursday.

Early in Harare, a large crowd of supporters of Zanu (PF) clashed in the township of Zengeza just south of here with a group of people catching a bus to a rally to be addressed by Mr Joshua Nkomo, the leader of the opposition Zanu party.

Later, on a football pitch in the township of Mbare, Mr Nkomo asked a small crowd of about 2,000 supporters: "Are these free and fair elections?" He produced to them an elderly man, still bleeding from a cut on the head, whom he said had been assaulted by Mugabe supporters.

Whites' last throw, page 12



Doctors and stewardesses tending one of 25 Lebanese youths burnt and injured in recent Beirut fighting. They were being flown from Cyprus to Marseilles and Paris for treatment.

Oil officials urge Opec discipline

Algiers (AP-Dow Jones)

Ministers from the five major oil producing countries finished two days of informal talks yesterday in an apparent agreement to discipline rather than pricing or production levels will be the first order of business at the coming meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

"If we can maintain and reinforce the ranks of Opec, we'll be able to overcome our present difficulties," said the Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, one of four Opec oil ministers at the Algiers meeting. The other countries represented were Opec members Nigeria, Venezuela and Algeria, and non-Opec Mexico.

The meeting, hosted by the Algerian Energy Minister, Mr Belkacem Nabi, was designed to allow an exchange of views and to clarify positions prior to the full Opec ministerial session in Vienna next Friday.

Some Opec countries are believed to be producing in excess of their production quotas to win a greater share of a shrinking market. Although Opec's members have set a production ceiling of 16 million barrels a day, demand for Opec oil is believed to be about 2 million below that level.

Nigeria, the United Arab Emirates and Ecuador have been accused of producing in excess of their quotas.

Ceasefire gamble

Nicaragua tries to win back Indians

From Alan Tomlinson, Yula, Wawa River, Nicaragua

Nicaragua is taking a calculated risk to end its war with rebel Miskito Indians in the Mosquito Coast swamps by permitting displaced Indian communities to return to their ancestral homelands amid a brittle ceasefire with rebel groups.

The ceasefire, negotiated secretly on May 17 with only part of the main rebel organization, Misura, seems somehow to be holding despite the death nine days ago in mysterious circumstances of Eduardo Pantin, the Indian chieftain who signed it here in this mosquito-plagued village of shacks on stilts.

The Government has blamed the killing on Indians opposed to the truce, who continue to carry out sporadic attacks.

Despite the precariousness of the situation, the Government is going ahead with plans to allow 45,000 Miskito, Sumu and Rama Indians forced by the army to leave their homes four years ago to abandon their resettlement areas. Most will go back to the Coco River which winds for 200 miles along the border with Honduras.

The risk is underlined by Pantin's death from a gunshot wound on June 22. Pantin had secretly met senior government officials on the banks of the River Wawa near Puerto Cabe-

Election battle in Dominica

By Jeremy Taylor

Miss Eugenia Charles, the Prime Minister of Dominica, should be in Barbados today for the start of the annual Caribbean Community summit meeting. Instead, she is fighting a general election and hoping for a second five-year term.

She leapt to stardom in 1983 when, as chairman of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean states, she helped to engineer the American invasion of Grenada and stood beside President Reagan as he announced the landings. She came to power at the head of the Dominica Freedom Party in 1980, two years after the island gained independence from Britain.

Miss Charles, party holds 16 of the 21 seats in the legislature.

Greenpeace ship escapes from Antwerp

The Sirius, the ship belonging to the environmental campaign group Greenpeace, returned to its base in Amsterdam yesterday after escaping from the port of Antwerp, where it had been held since the beginning of May.

The Sirius's main mast was taken down to allow the ship to pass under the bridges of the Scheldt-Rhine canal.

Airbus gets \$1bn Lufthansa boost

Frankfurt (Reuters)

West Germany's national airline Lufthansa is buying 15 European Airbus short-haul Airbus and taking out options on 25 more in a deal believed to be worth well over \$1 billion.

The order is the second biggest to date for the A320, a 150-seat craft due to go into service in 1988. The plane is built by Airbus Industrie, a consortium of British, West German, French and Spanish aerospace firms.

Lufthansa also is purchasing seven of the consortium's A300-600 wide-bodied, long-haul Airbus with the option of a further three.

Musicians held as spies

Moscow (Reuters)

Two members of the unofficial Georgian musical group Phantom will be charged today by the KGB with spying, a capital offence, another member told Reuters by telephone from Tbilisi.

In Leningrad, Gennady Petrov, a modeller for the shipping ministry, was given "the sentence he deserved" for handing over military secrets to a Western businessman, *Truth* reported.

Fears for four Cape leaders

Johannesburg

Four black community leaders, all believed to be members of the United Democratic Front, a multi-racial coalition of anti-apartheid groups, have disappeared in the Eastern Cape and are believed to have been murdered.

Two badly charred bodies were found not far from the burnt-out shell of the car of one of them. Local people suspect police "hit-squads".

Pertini steps aside early

Rome

President Pertini of Italy resigned on Saturday, eight days earlier than expected (Peter Nichols writes). His seven years as an extremely popular head of state gave the office new significance.

The recent speedy election of his successor, Senator Francesco Cossiga, on the first ballot, persuaded him to go early and avoid a hiatus in the country's official life.

Fatal dive

Giglio, Italy (AP)

A British diver, identified as Mr Christopher Winter, aged 43, of Birmingham, Northumberland, drowned while trying to recover the wreckage of an Etruscan ship off the Mediterranean island about 90 miles north-west of Rome.

Last dispatch

Havana (Reuters)

Cuba expelled the Havana correspondent of *Agence France-Presse* M. Andre Birukoff for "insulting Cuban womanhood". In a recent report he said Cuban women often married foreigners for financial reasons or to leave the country.

Twenty up

Cape Canaveral (Reuters)

Intelsat, the world's first multinational communications satellite group, celebrated its twentieth anniversary by launching its 38th orbiter capable of handling 15,000 telephone calls and two television programmes simultaneously.

Jackson stamp

The British Virgin Islands

(population 12,034) are to use a portrait of the pop star Michael Jackson in gaudy uniform on their next issue of postage stamps on July 22. Neither the Queen's head nor royal cipher will appear.

India frees 152 Sikhs in amnesty

From Richard Ford

Delhi

India has announced a package of measures, including the release from detention of 152 Sikh youths, in the latest initiative towards settling the Punjab problem.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi's Government timed its "partial amnesty" to coincide with the unveiling of a bronze statue marking the 146th anniversary of the death of Maharaja Rajji Singh, ruler of Punjab for 40 years.

Under proposals revealed by Mr Arjun Singh, Governor of the state, all those arrested in connection with violent incidents in Punjab, except those involved in cases of murder, sedition and arson, will be released from jail.

An order has been signed for the release of 152 youths under the age of 20. Families of people killed in the state since August 1982 are to be given compensation of 20,000 rupees (£1,300) each, and a special committee has been set up to speed up awards of compensation to victims of the riots last year that followed the assassination of Indira Gandhi.

The measures were hailed by the governor as a magnanimous "goodwill gesture" by the Prime Minister. He said all concerned should respond in full measure. "We cannot afford to miss this opportunity."



Mr Gandhi: Gesture splits Sikh party.

Deng has doubts on economic zones

From Mary Lee, Peking

The Chinese leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, has indicated that his brainchild, the special economic zones in southern China, may yet fail. In a candid reference to Shenzhen, the zone that borders on Hong Kong, Mr Deng was reported in *People's Daily* as saying: "We hope it will succeed, but if it fails, we can draw lessons from it."

He told a visiting Algerian delegation that Shenzhen, established in 1979, was a pilot project, a new phenomenon of socialism, and its success remained to be proved.

Shenzhen has been the target of criticism by various Chinese leaders recently. It is regarded as a hotbed of black marketing in foreign currencies and other "unhealthy tendencies", of corruption, smuggling and speculation.

Even foreign enterprises, which are supposed to form the backbone of Shenzhen's economy, have not been spared criticism. Mr Hu Qiaomu, a party theoretician and Politburo member, recently attacked joint ventures and wholly-owned foreign enterprises in the economic zones, and in Shenzhen in particular, for not abiding by China's laws.

"When foreign businessmen run factories in Shenzhen," Mr Hu was quoted as saying in a local journal, "they show no respect for the unions - they forget even the laws of their own countries - many (accounting) problems were discovered when (state auditors) examined the accounts of foreign enterprises and joint ventures in Shenzhen in 1984. The accounts of some enterprises were established in Hong Kong instead of Shenzhen and there was no way to check them. Some accounts of enterprises established in Shenzhen were false and others had two accounting books to evade taxes."

Mr Hu then sounded a clear warning: "If we fail to pay attention to this, we will lose our rights in our muddle-headedness."

The remarks followed a Chinese news agency report earlier this month that 24 labour disputes between Chinese workers and foreign enterprises had occurred in Shenzhen since 1979.

China's news agency reported that the disputes were between Chinese workers and foreign enterprises in the economic zones, and in Shenzhen in particular, for not abiding by China's laws.

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Test for Hawke's powers of persuasion at taxation reform summit

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, will need all his powers of persuasion if he is to emerge from the "taxation summit" which opens in Canberra today, with his beloved "consensus".

The summit, which developed from a question to Mr Hawke in a radio interview during the campaign for the last election, will have before it three options for revamping Australia's tax system, one of which is preferred by the Federal Government.

It will bring together state governments, unions, business, welfare organizations and other leading interest groups.

The options are:

1. Small cuts in personal income tax, with the highest marginal rate cut to 52 per cent. Tax-free earnings allowance would remain at \$45,395 (about £23,000) and concessions for spending on such things as council rates and school fees would be stopped.
2. The second option contains most of the first, plus larger personal tax cuts, achieved by lifting to \$5,400 the tax-free allowance.
3. The third option, preferred by the Hawke Government, includes most of option one plus a substantial income tax cut achieved by lifting the tax-free threshold to \$6,250 and reducing the top tax-rate to 50 per cent.

It also calls for a consumption tax of 12.5 per cent on everything. This would replace wholesale tax and would be the main means of financing income tax cuts.

Since the White Paper containing the options was published last month, the Government and more particularly Mr Paul Keating, the Treasurer and main supporter of the preferred option, and Mr Hawke have stomped the country trying to sell the Government view.

But despite enormous effort the result has been increasing

opposition: every state branch of the ruling Labour Party except one has voted against it.

A telephone poll of more than 60,000 people carried out by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation last week found opposition running at 2-1.

The unions are opposed to the consumption tax, though they have not spelt out their position officially.

Option 1 comes closest to the position of the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

Business likes the Government's preferred option up to a point but naturally objects to tax on fringe benefits and capital gains tax.

Welfare organizations also oppose the Government package, arguing that consumption tax will affect the poor and underprivileged more seriously than the wealthy.

At this stage the Government seems to be trying to keep open its position, although both Mr Hawke and Mr Keating have been strongly outspoken in support of the third option.

It remains to be seen whether the tax summit turns out to be merely a public relations exercise, as many opponents suggest, or whether Canberra will heed the opinions expressed.

Psychedelic Beatles car auctioned for \$2.2m

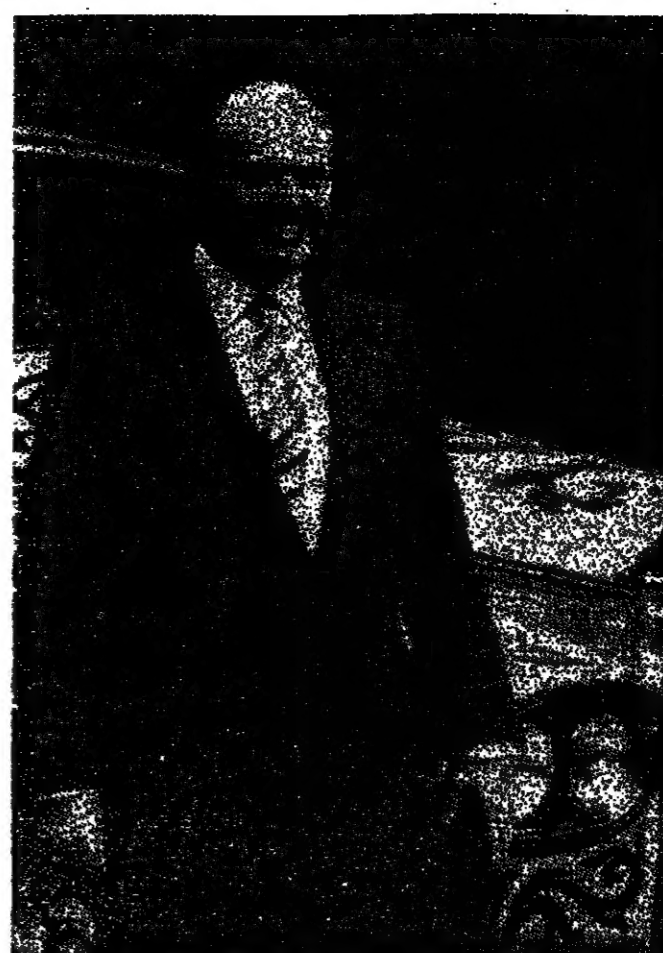
By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The Beatles psychedelic painted Rolls-Royce was sold to \$2,229,000 (£1,768,462) at a Sotheby's auction in New York on Saturday, by far the highest price paid for a car. The auctioneers were well aware that they were dealing with a most desirable memento of the rock and roll age and had estimated the car's value at \$200,000 to \$300,000, a pretty penny valuation.

The bidding battle left this forecast far behind with Mr Jim Pattison, a Canadian businessman, emerging the victor. Mr Pattison is president and chairman of "Expo 86", next year's world fair in Vancouver which will run from May 2 to October 13.

The Rolls-Royce Phantom V touring limousine was bought by John Lennon in 1966. He and a mystic friend who lived in Weybridge, Surrey, painted the body. It has multi-coloured foliage, flowers and scroll work painted on a gold yellow ground. The fenders and hub caps are whirled of red white and blue.

The car was used by the Beatles themselves between 1966 and 1969 and subsequently lent to friends such as the Rolling Stones and Bob Dylan. It was taken to the United States in 1970 and in 1977 it donated to the American Copper Hewitt Museum.



Mr Pattison still smiling after parting with \$2.2 million for the Beatles' Rolls-Royce at Sotheby's in New York.

the Beatles are gaining rather than losing charisma with the years. A rapid sketch with a black top by John Lennon secured \$25,850 (£19,885).

With a few quick lines he has drawn his own face and Yoko Ono's, written "Give Peace a Chance" over their heads, signed it and inscribed the date 1970. A very similar drawing of the pair snoring in a double bed, sketched with a few lines, made \$8,500.

Bush makes little headway with Soviet negotiators

From Alan McGee, Geneva

US Vice-President George Bush clashed head-on with Mr Viktor Karpov, the Chief Soviet delegate to the Geneva arms negotiations, when he met the three principal Russian negotiators and their US counterparts here at the weekend as part of this European tour.

Mr Bush reiterated the American conviction of the need for progress at the talks. He said afterwards that he had not come to get "some instant agreement".

Mr Karpov remarked tersely: "We have presented our views on the dangerous situation created here by the US departure from the tasks and principles of the negotiations agreed on between the two sides at the January 8 meeting."

He was referring to the communiqué issued by Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, and Mr Andriy Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, which said their governments would aim to prevent an arms race in space.

The Russians contend President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative is incompatible with that statement.

Mr Bush went on to address the Bellerive Group, a meeting of world politicians set up by Sadruddin Aga Khan, the former UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

He gave a warning on the potential of nuclear terrorism. "Terrorists have become more imaginative in their violence in order to capture the world headlines," he said. "We must be prepared for other more dramatic acts in the future."

Mr Bush welcomed the fact of "some headway" having been made recently in talks between the US and the Soviet Union.

Speakers highlighted the point that presenting other states - or conceivably terrorist groups - with nuclear weapons is about the one thing on which the two superpowers solidly agree.

Doctors' atom test plea

Budapest - Five years after its formation, the group International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War is voicing frustration at its inability to influence the superpowers (Thomson Prentice writes).

The group founded by American and Russian heart specialists, is holding its fifth congress in Budapest and claims a membership of 140,000 doctors in 40 countries.

Delegates have called for a moratorium on all nuclear test explosions and discussed a space satellite to communicate medical aid and knowledge around the world. Britain has only 40 delegates among 800 at the conference.

Sudan rebels halt UN mercy flights

From Paul Valley, Khartoum

United Nations relief flights to the south of Sudan, which is suffering from a famine affecting about two million people, have been withdrawn after a threat by rebels to destroy the aircraft with heat-seeking missiles.

The threat was made to the head of the UN relief operation in Sudan, Mr Winston Prattley, during an unpublished visit he made last week to Ethiopia, the main supply base of the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army.

The rebels said any relief flights into the besieged garrison towns would now be considered a legitimate target. The Red Cross symbol would afford no protection, the SPLA told the UN.

The rebels are understood to be angry that in recent months a Trans-Arabian civil Boeing 707 is said to have carried military supplies into the garrisons.

The SPLA's capability to shoot down aircraft is undoubted. During the present fighting it claims to have shot down 14 planes using Sam 7 missiles.

This weekend the UN in Khartoum decided to curtail all

its flights into the southern towns of Malakal, Wau and Rumbek and advised all voluntary relief organizations to do the same. An operation by the US charities Catholic Relief Services and World Vision to fly food into Wau and then ferry it by road to Rumbek has been postponed.

The UN has made no official announcement on its suspension of aid, although this weekend Mr Prattley said: "Our policy is to get food not just into the garrison towns but into the whole of the famine-affected countryside."

In the past three weeks Unicef has made eight flights to airlift 15 tons of food and medicine to Rumbek, where 20,000 people have received little food for the past six months because of the rebel blockade. Last month an attempt by the Sudanese Army to supply the garrison failed when 10 trucks in a military convoy were blown up and 28 people killed.

The operation by the two American charities was to have taken 150 tons of food into the besieged town for distribution by local churches and mosques.

Turkish left elects new leader

By Our Foreign Staff

Turkey's main parliamentary opposition, the centre-left Populist Party, has elected Mr Aydin Gaven Gurkan as its new leader.

He beat the party's founder and former chairman, Mr Necdet Calp, by 424 votes to 228 at its first congress on Saturday night, party officials said.

Mr Gurkan, a professor of economics, had criticized Mr Calp for lack of effective opposition to the Government. The party, which has 113 seats in the 400-seat Parliament, captured 30 per cent of the vote in the 1983 general election, but its share of the vote in local elections last year fell to 8.4 per cent.

Mr Gurkan promised "not mere words but deeds" to unite the Turkish left, the prospects looked dimmer than ever in view of his positive identification with the philosophy and programme of the rival Democratic Left-party, which is to be officially formed next August by the supporters of Mr Bülent Ecevit, the former Social Democrat Prime Minister banned from politics for 10 years.

Leaders of the emerging new party, who include Mrs Ecevit as a leading candidate for the top post, have been claiming grass roots support and have ruled out a merger with either the Social Democrats or the Populist reform.

Mr Gurkan has promised to strive for the lifting of restrictions on statements by former leaders and to defend democratic freedoms "starting

Japan to revive Gulf peace role

From David Watts
Tokyo

A new phase in Japanese efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war begins today with the arrival in Tokyo of the Speaker of the Iranian parliament and a sizeable delegation.

The visit is the first Hajj al-Islam Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani has paid to a country in the developed Western world and represents the best opportunity in months to try to persuade the Iranians to abandon some of their more radical conditions for ending the war.

The Japanese often say they have no mediation role as such, but they have had some success in acting as diplomatic messengers as virtually the only country of any significance with equal access to both Tehran and Baghdad.

Although attacks on civilian targets and shipping in the Gulf resumed after the Japanese got a truce agreement on both from Tehran and Baghdad, even that modest success in limiting the war was something no other developed country could have achieved.

The Iranians in particular depend on maintaining good relations with Japan because it is perhaps their only prospective source of modern technology and investment.

The Japanese have stuck to their near disastrous petrochemical joint venture in Bandar Khomeini.

The Iranian delegation will be in Japan until Thursday. At the end of last week Nissan announced an agreement on production in Iran of Jeeps and small lorries.

Polish meat prices rise

Warsaw - The Polish Government is increasing meat prices by up to 15 per cent today, despite a call by underground Solidarity leaders for a one hour national protest strike (A Correspondent writes).

The increases will complete a round of staggered rises in the cost of most staple foods which began in March and have led to a sharp burst of wage inflation. The authorities, encouraged

by the lack of public response to previous protest calls by Solidarity's clandestine Provisional Coordinating Commission, appear confident that there will be no serious militancy in the factories in reaction to the meat price increases. The latest rise was not announced until Friday.

Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, made his opposition clear yesterday.

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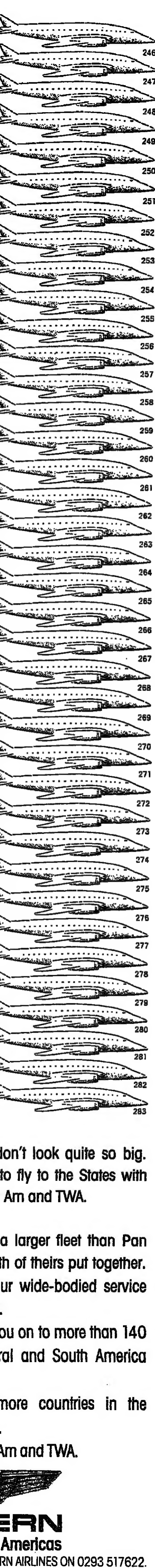
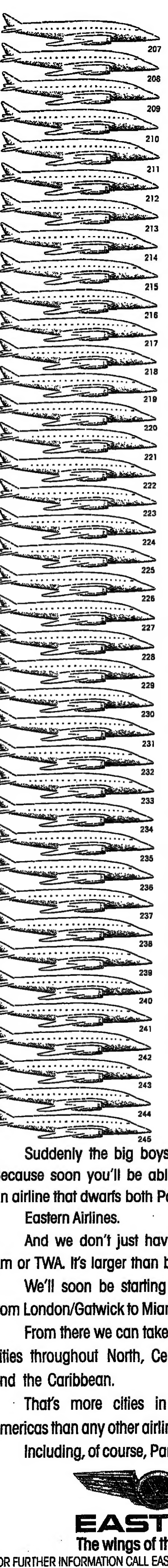
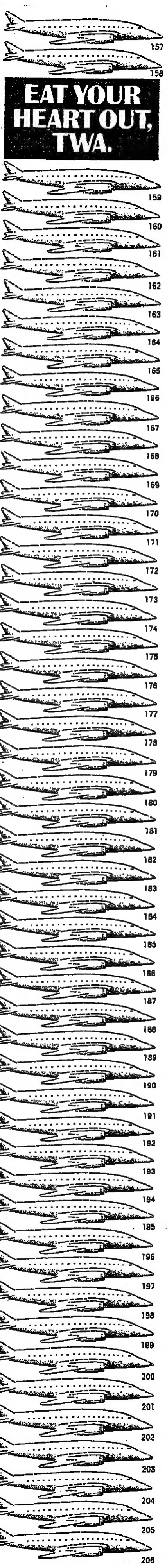
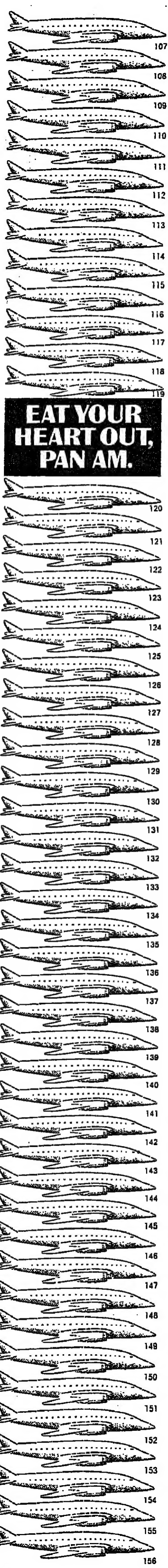
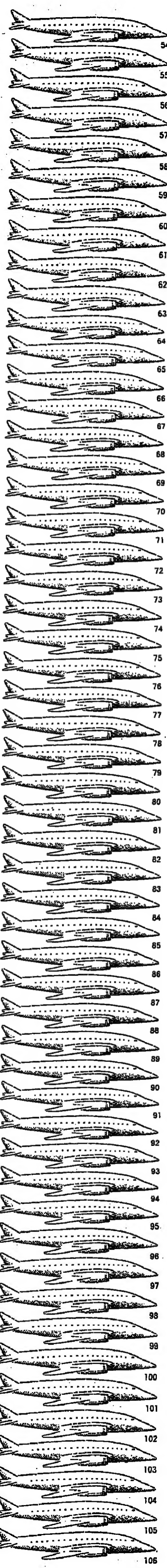
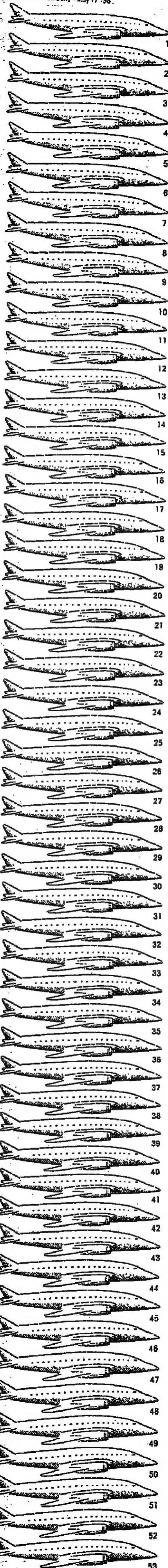
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THE ARTS



John Higgins enjoys the opulence of Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable* at the Paris Opéra

Showmanship triumphant

Samuel Ramey: majestic in voice and presence

June Anderson: fearlessly accomplished coloratura

The career of *Robert le Diable*, Meyerbeer's first Paris success, is curious. It stands in the direct line of "supernatural" operas that started with *Der Freischütz*, went on to *The Flying Dutchman* and Verdi's *Macbeth* and through to the title role, treatments of Gounod and Boito. It certainly catered for the mid-Victorian taste for pacts with the Devil (by proxy of course) and general fascination with spookery. Many of the very best European tenors were attracted to the title role; and Bertram was reckoned a plum bass part.

By the turn of the century *Robert* had notched up over 750 performances at the Opéra, but there has not been a glimpse of it there since until the last few days. The Opéra notes a production at the Florence Maggio back in 1968 - the cast there was a strong one led by Scotti and Christoff, but the work was sung in Italian - and that is it.

Whatever the reservations about

Meyerbeer as an opera composer, and there have to be several, his showmanship is not in question. *Robert* is less about people than about spectacle. And, in days when so many opera houses are having to make visible demonstrations of parsimony, it is certainly a change to see Paris revelling in mammoth statistics: 600 costumes, 1,000 metres of material, 20 set-builders, a chorus of 96, a corps de ballet of 40. ... It is as if the management has been saving all season for a huge thrash at the end of it. Back to the days of Barnum and de Mille.

But then Meyerbeer delighted in tableaux. The Romanian production team, Petrica Ionesco and Florica Maluveau, after bizarrely flashing the titles of some old silent movie across a backdrop of the Opéra, obliged by starting with one: an immense golden baroque, which presumably brought Robert and his companion Bertram from their native Normandy, is beached near

Palermo where Sicilians drink, gamble and flirt. They close with another as Robert, having escaped the clutches of the Devil, marches off with his Isabelle (making a very brief final appearance in an entirely new dress of dazzling white feathers) as a gothic cathedral arises at the back of the stage just as an angelic choir proclaims the triumph of Heaven over Hell. Perhaps that is just how it was in Meyerbeer's 1831.

In between whiles there is a visit to some deserted abbey ruins for the phantom ballet of sinful nuns Berlioz so much admired - and it does contain the best music of the score. The choreographer, André Prokovey, has some of them take off their habits so that they resemble filly exiles from Swan Lake while one or two others, to the distaste of part of the audience, were quite clearly gentlemen nuns - Robert, after all, came only three years later than Rossini's *Le Comte Ory*, which used the same joke. Bertram, attempting

to corrupt Robert, looks on with a posse of attractive topless she-devils in body stockings.

It is such spectacle that provides much of the life-blood that remains in *Robert*. In five substantial acts - Meyerbeer was no man for concision - there are a few passages, especially vocal ones. The libretto by Scribe and Delavigne, which with vast improbability confines the action to a single exceptionally full day, has but one surprise to pull: Bertram turns out not only in league with the Devil but also to be Robert's father. Notwithstanding he is the opera's most interesting character because he alone has a secret.

Samuel Ramey transforms him from an amiable companion to a diabolical figure, with shoulders padded into the shape of bat-wings, as he summons up those sinning nuns from the dead. "Nonnes, qui reposez", one of the best arias in the score, Ramey majestic in voice,

which seems untiring, and presence can do no wrong with a Bertram who stands midway between Weber's Samiel and Marschner's Hans Heiling.

It takes more than the usual suspension of disbelief demanded by Meyerbeer to accept that Alain Vanzo's Robert is his son. The part is mainly declamatory, and Vanzo is beginning to show his years: an heroic attempt by a veteran tenor in a part which could use more youthful sheen. Isabelle too is a cypher, a passive creature with two major arias of which the one in Act IV, "Robert, toi que j'aime", is the better.

June Anderson, looking and sounding much like the young Sutherland - with her jutting jaw, her fearless and highly accomplished coloratura and her disinterested consonants - was mightily impressive. So too was Michèle Lagrange, a softer-grained soprano, in the odd part of Alice, foster-sister to Robert, who is always trying to lead him into

the paths of righteousness. It is she who begins the most famous of the vocal numbers, the *gran terzetto*. "Que faut-il faire" - Scribe's words were ever a little prosaic - tugging Robert in one direction as Bertram tries to tug him in the other before midnight sounds.

Outside the Opéra midnight sounded just a few moments after Thomas Fulton, the young American conductor, had played the closing bars in an orchestral performance that had grown in assurance and security after a ragged start. Meyerbeer certainly needs a production of this lavishness: whether he deserves it is a question that will be debated. But the Paris *Robert* is certainly not to be missed by collectors of either curiosities or slap-up occasions.

● *Robert le Diable* continues in repertory this month, with Rockwell Blake taking over from Alain Vanzo in the title role in some performances.

Radio 3 tonight broadcasts the Boston Early Music Festival performance of *Teseo*: Nicholas Kenyon reports on this and another tercentenary tribute in the United States

Handel's theatrical mastery

So far, the Handel tercentenary opera productions in Britain have ranged from the extravagantly contemporary (the Coliseum, Verres and Royal Northern College *Teseo*) through the solidly traditional (the Birmingham *Poro* and Keele *Berenice*) down to the usual school of Handelian Coarse Acting which has persuaded so many people for so long that the operas are utterly unstageable. What has not yet been tried with any thoroughness is, through the English Bach Festival's *Teseo* this month may be an exception - it is imaginatively and exhaustively to re-create an original style of staging.

It cannot quite be done, of course: but two Handel productions in America this month have proved that the attempt has a great deal to teach us about how and why the operas work so well. The first staging was of *Teseo* (chosen presumably because it is by far the best of the operas which had not before 1985 been revived in modern times) at the Boston Early Music Festival. This exceptionally enterprising and lively festival, which combines all the best characteristics of an early-instrument fair, a scholarly conference and a series of high-profile concerts, has an enviable wide range of resources to draw on.

Boston borrowed as the basis of its sets those made for a highly-praised *Orlando* in St Louis, imported the English conductor Nicholas McGegan as both music and stage director, and assembled a remarkable orchestra of all the best East Coast period-instrument players. Three things worked perfectly: the orchestral playing was on a level I have never previously heard in the United States, the stage - with its scene-changes in full view, rippling waves and descending clouds - looked marvellous, and the relationship of stage to orchestra (no buried pit, but a close rapport with obligate players able to converse on equal terms with the singers) was revelatory.

Not everything else was as satisfactory. By the performance I heard, the last of a daily series, several voices sounded tired and the extremely dry acoustic of the Boston College Theatre must have been dauntingly unhelpful. And, while McGegan's grip on the musical proceedings was firm and full of life, his stage



Clouds descending in the vivid staging of *Teseo*

directing was far weaker: attempts at baroque gesture were not accompanied by any correspondingly stylized movement, and too much of the opera was sent up.

Teseo is, after all, a deadly serious piece on a very high level: completed in 1712, it is a brilliant early example of the magic genre which was to flower in *Alcina* (due at Spitalfields this month). The first act introduces the protagonist except for Medea, who starts the second act with a metinguly lovely aria and only gradually unveils the terror that strikes at the end of that act and the next in magnificent accompanied recitatives.

Fortunately the Boston Medea, Nancy Armstrong, was by far the strongest personality in the cast and spat out her music with venom: a pity that her surrounding monsters were allowed to camp it all up. The very high castrato role of *Teseo* introduced Randall Wong, described as a "sopranoist": actually a thin counter-tenor who

sounded pushed beyond endurance. The most musical singing came from Judith Nelson as Agila, who has some exquisite music, and Drew Minter in the more manageable counter-tenor role of Arcane, who opens the third act with an ethereal siciliano. A tortuous, virtuosic oboe solo was dispatched with deceptive grace by Stephen Hammer.

The clues which this Boston *Teseo* gave about the way Handel's drama can unfold (word-books were provided with translations, the characters' relationships were clear and the opera was uncut) were reinforced by the second production, of the far better-known *Alcina*, given as part of the Spoleto USA Festival in Charleston, South Carolina.

For this the staging was in the hands of the choreographer Catherine Turvey, and for the first time in my experience one saw singers move with the same poise and purposefulness as dancers. The designs were more garish, less faithful to originals than those for *Teseo*, and not all of Miss Turvey's rather discursive ideas for enlivening the *da capo* related to eighteenth-century practice.

But there were some beautiful effects: the concealed light by which Ariodante thinks he observes his lover's faithlessness perfectly matched the mood of Handel's piercingly tragic "Scherza infida". Ariodante's whole part is a miracle of developing perception, and Judith Malafrente let it grow naturally, exploding in the final act with "Dopo notte" as a ululating outpouring of joy.

Spoleto's Dock Street Theatre is scarcely a genuine eighteenth-century affair: its proscenium is heavy and its pit is low. Concert Royal, conducted with energy by James Richman, had obviously suffered from the formation of the Boston orchestra and sounded less good than one had a right to expect. A combination of both events, Richman's vocal cast and direction with Boston's orchestral expertise and scenery, might have been a knock-out.

Dynasty (BBC1) concluded its season with the traditional soap-opera cliffhanger, achieved this time by a magnificent deathbed performance by Harry Andrews followed by a somewhat over-the-top reading-the-will scene. Andrews, as the rapacious father of the senior Carrington, oil tycoon Blake, conducted the ritual exchange of earth-shattering information with his son with the avid slickness of a master bridge player: the last trump was flipped over the end of his brass bedstead with a champion's authority.

Dynasty is largely about dressing-up archetypal emotional themes are dressed up in a Grand Hyatt conception of how the rich and privileged live: characters from whom depth of feeling and fluent communication can seldom be expected

Rock A talent mislaid

Dire Straits Birmingham Arena

You could hear what was going wrong in the brutal way that Terry Williams's cluster-bomb drumming obliterated the whispered confidences of "Wild West End", and you could see it in the ludicrously lavish light-show provided for "The Man's Too Strong", turning a simple Dylanesque street-anarchy protest song into something close to Freddie Mercury's rebarbative *Nuremberg* sideshows.

As Dire Straits opened the British leg of their year-long world tour to add "sponsored by Philips Compact Discs", the way they do on the sports pages? - on Friday evening, it was clear that the balance of one of the world's finest rock groups had gone awry.

They have always been a group for whom, in terms of presentation, less is more. Modesty of demeanour has been one of their most appealing traits. Two years ago, with the release of *Love Over Gold*, they managed to project their best qualities successfully in giant arenas, without compromising the warmth and spontaneity of music that had been conceived and nurtured in far more intimate surroundings. For the moment, at least, that gift seems to have been mislaid.

Throughout the two-hour show, strident amplification fed an almost hysterical mood utterly at odds with the relaxed musicianship and melodic strength for which they are held in justifiably high regard. Often the synthesizers of Alan Clark and Guy Fletcher, used to thicken the textures, added too much richness, clotting the flow. Visually, the incessant rock-star posing distracted audience and musicians alike. Probably the real star was the lighting designer, Chas Herington, for the stunning voracious cones devised for "Private Investigations" and for the whirling carousels of light which drew gasps from the customers at the close of "Tunnel of Love".

Of course, Mark Knopfler remains the most eloquent guitarist in rock (and probably anywhere else, too). When he and the band return to Britain for further concerts in December, perhaps they will have regained their sense of proportion. If nothing has changed, then we shall know that, on stage at least, Dire Straits have become just another act.

Richard Williams

Television Dressed-up emotion

In real life are dressed up with quivering souls and the ability touchingly to express them. Thus the masterful Blake was seen displaying gorgeous vulnerability to his wife, and holding hands with his dying brother, while his young Turk son-in-law seemed chiefly concerned with "a chapter in my life that I have to close, emotionally".

Every now and then the creators of this phenomenon, which is seen in 100 countries around the world and shows no sign of flagging after five years, throw in a set-piece, a masterly glamorized version of a family album occasion. Last night we

had Bringing Home Baby: in *Dynasty* terms this meant a nauseating display of sentiment by the family servants as mother Kristy (in white fox) cradled the newborn infant in a voluminous white satin sleeping bag.

Nothing as tasteful as this soft-focus tableau occurred in the first of a series called Great Collectors (BBC2), which was devoted to Malcolm Forbes and his family, who run America's guidebook to wealth, *Forbes Magazine*. Forbes senior unblinkingly admitted buying his Gainsborough for the name and value of his other pictures for reasons of uneducated sentiment.

Rock RPO/Previn Festival Hall

We are now at the end of the long fanfare that has celebrated André Previn's coming as music director of the RPO, and perhaps it was fateful that told in the final programme, which I heard on Saturday. Or perhaps Mr Previn feels more comfortable in his earlier roles of orchestral conductor, composer and host than in those he took on here: choirmaster, in Brahms's German Requiem and soloist in Mozart's G major Piano Concerto, K453.

The plain, unshaded and evenly paced style he chose for the Brahms Requiem might have been better suited to the stark certainties of Bruckner, whose music was indeed recalled on several occasions (as was Wagner's when Thomas Allen brought personal frankness and appeal to his lyrical declamations). Brahms seemed more sumptuously moulded lines from the chorus, fuller textures and, it must be said, a more certain grasp of both music and words.

If the members of the Brighton Festival Chorus had been encouraged to sound final consonants more regularly, then they probably would not have been able to keep up such blank phrasing. And smoother, simpler phrases might have carried them more securely to the extremes of their ranges. The sopranos were in trouble whenever they reached as far as top F, and everybody virtually gave out in the lowest register.

Sound and phrasing were no better from the orchestra. The violins were unpleasantly metallic, as they had been too in the

Concerts

Mozart: in the last movement of the Brahms they responded venomously to the challenge of the choral sopranos' harshness. Harps and horns stood out, but the larger wind ensembles were raw. Even Lucia Popp was below her best.

The Mozart performance was equally disappointing. Presumably Mr Previn chose K453 from some particular feeling for it, but he did not seem eager to communicate his insights: indeed, it would have been pretty hard to cover up the exuberant comedy of the finale more completely, or to disguise what is interesting about the slow movement as opposed to what is peculiar.

Paul Griffiths

Yo Yo Ma/Stott Queen Elizabeth Hall

If there was a theme to Yo Yo Ma's recital it was, as far as three of the works were concerned anyway, that of the composer innocent. Besides Beethoven's Variations on Mozart's "Bei Männern" from *The Magic Flute*, inoffensive to the point of being charming, there was Schubert's "Arpeggione" Sonata, whose innocence it derived from the deepest of experiences, and a youthful work of George Crumb, his Sonata for Unaccompanied Cello of 1955.

Here the composer is already heard speaking with an individual, directly emotive voice, the more effective perhaps for being devoid of the modishness that some say spoils some of his later work. The language, though chromatically blurring, is conservative, the flourishing

gestures sometimes indeed seeming as though they belong strictly to a nineteenth-century tradition. But the immediacy of the work's impact already tells of a composer possessing rare communicative gifts.

Ma played his three movements with his usual highly polished sound and intensity of projection, as indeed, together with his unusually reticent pianist, Kathryn Stott, he did the Schubert. Yet there are sometimes felt, as one often does with this particular player, that his responses were just occasionally too well rehearsed, that no matter how much contrast of dynamic or tone quality was present in the sound there was something unspontaneous about the gesture. In other places, though, such as the slow movements, the illusion was totalling convincing.

And, while Ma may have begun earlier, he simply could not get away with playing Brahms in the same manner. A whole dimension was missing here, exemplified most obviously in a few moments of the scherzo where Miss Stott ought to have had the prominent role, but quite ridiculously was made to murmur underneath Ma's few relatively unimportant two-note chords.

Stephen Pettitt

Theatre

Don't Cry Baby It's Only a Movie

Old Red Lion

This show is about a bunch of English kids putting on a show about a bunch of American kids putting on a show, written by Penny Faith and Howard Samuels, who plays the author-director in the play and the play-within-the-play, and goes on to lead the chorus line in the show itself.

The authors describe their work as a "musical cliché in two reels", and you get their point in a zippy opening showing Linda Marlowe as a star-struck girl dreaming of a summons from the studios, and then receiving a casting call from her friend Charlie, whereupon the action instantly shifts from small-town America to an English student café. And, when Miss Marlowe reappears, it is as the café's proprietress, a former actress who now dreads anything to do with the stage.

Making fun of clichés is a dangerous game, as they are apt to fight back. So it is here. All is well so far as Fran Landesman's lyrics are concerned: they are sensitively set by Jason McAuliffe, who has the services of an extremely resourceful pianist (Alasdair MacNeill), and they toss rhyming movie clichés around with the ease of Dick Vosburgh in *A Day in Hollywood* ("If he wants a change I won't stand in his way - but Jim, darling, I just saw the doctor today").

But when it comes to the action, clichés start leaking through at an ever-increasing rate, so that there is little to pick between the story of the American hustler from the wrong side of the tracks and the English actress's account of how she blew her career - "a part like Cora comes once a lifetime". Also, what begins as an affectionate tribute to old movies gradually settles into a monotonous snore; and, as the whole piece is built on clichés, the cast is left without resources

when required simply to be in character.

Dramatic expectation being what it is, the only thing you want to know is whether the failed actress is going to make a smashing come-back. This we never find out: though, in much the most ingenious scene, we see Miss Marlowe (as the American) demanding a love scene and then collapsing in the middle of it, so as to fall through two levels of American artifice before winding up in a desperate state of English reality.

Michael Elwyn's company perform with prodigious energy and precision on this tiny acting area, even achieving a chorus line-up on a matchbox-sized inset stage. Otherwise Michelle Fine, Robert Reynolds and the author turn on capable impressions of the Hollywood greas, which would carry more weight if delivered from a less flimsy structure.

Irving Wardle

PUBLISHING

Pirates in print

From the heart of Bloomsbury, most improbably, you may - if you are a publisher - obtain your anti-piracy kit. If you have an image of London's top publishers playing games with antidotes to black eye-patches, cutlasses, smoking pistols, wooden legs and parrots it is infinitely less romantic than that.

Harboured, but far from becalmed, at 19 Bedford Square, headquarters of the Publishers' Association, is the two-year-old Campaign Against Book Piracy, led by the indefatigable Ian Taylor. Copyright is the cornerstone of any credible publishing business: the livelihood and wellbeing both of living authors (and their heirs) and undecayed publishers depend upon it.

Part of this is an adherence by publishers to agreed market boundaries. For instance, the only way that a British publisher can properly - that is, well and profitably - publish a book on, say, applied mechanics in Singapore is if he has the exclusive right to sell his edition there. Yet Ed Summerson of Pitman was aware that each year his firm's *Applied Mechanics* was widely advertised as being on sale in a pirated edition on the campus of Singapore Polytechnic. "Get Applied Mechanics, price \$5.95 (official price \$17.60) from Room..."

Pitman had to prove that they (rather than the author) had copyright in Singapore, and provide evidence of pirate copies and proof of sale. Ed Summerson hired a private detective, who made a purchase of the book. The infringing books were then seized, and so were the printer's invoices. A sum for damages has been offered.

A respect for copyright and market boundaries is more important than ever - with more titles being published worldwide, and the cost of distribution hardly decreasing - to both developed and developing countries. The latter sometimes in the past left it appropriate to reprint what they wanted as that was the only way they could make essential titles available to their people. More and more developing countries now accept that, if they are to foster their own publishing industries, they have got to enact copyright legislation.

Mr Taylor provides some useful examples and statistics. In Hong Kong, a concerted photocopying campaign has resulted in 61 arrests and the seizure by the Customs and Excise Anti-Piracy unit of 91 photocopying and binding machines. In Korea, it is estimated that the loss of sales per annum to British publishers as a result of piracy is £2.5-£3m. In Egypt £1.5-£2m and in Nigeria £3m upwards.

Statesmen can certainly achieve more than mere pen-pushers. General Zia was apparently so stung by a letter from Richard M. Nixon complaining of the piracy of his book *Leaders* that the Pakistani leader took the dramatic measure of invoking the Federal Investigation Act to deal with his country's book pirates.

Mr Taylor visited Jordan earlier this year, and found that the only copyright protection is provided by the 1912 Ottoman Law which, although possessing criminal sanctions, allows a maximum penalty of 100 Ottoman Gold Pounds for a first offence, the modern equivalent, 25 dinars, would hardly cover the cost of lunch in an Amman hotel. There is no immediate prospect of new copyright legislation.

The primary objective of the Campaign Against Book Piracy is to bring every country into membership of one of the international copyright conventions; if there were but one copyright convention which was recognized by the leading book-producing nations that might be easier to achieve.

In March 1983, when the Campaign was launched, there was virtually no co-ordinated opposition to book piracy anywhere in the world. At a meeting last Friday the 100 existing contributors to the Campaign were invited to renew their pledge to contribute 0.1 per cent of their export earnings, and publishers who had not previously participated were urged to do so.

Mr Taylor and his tiny staff (a colleague, Gwyneth Hughes, in London, and two part-timers, Yiu Hei Kan in Hong Kong and Wong Suen Peng in Kuala Lumpur) have achieved an enormous amount in their first two years of operation. It is no longer regarded as futile to challenge book piracy. Most significantly, publishers are accepting that piracy is not simply an irritant with which they have to live but a real threat to their prosperity and future, and that of their authors.

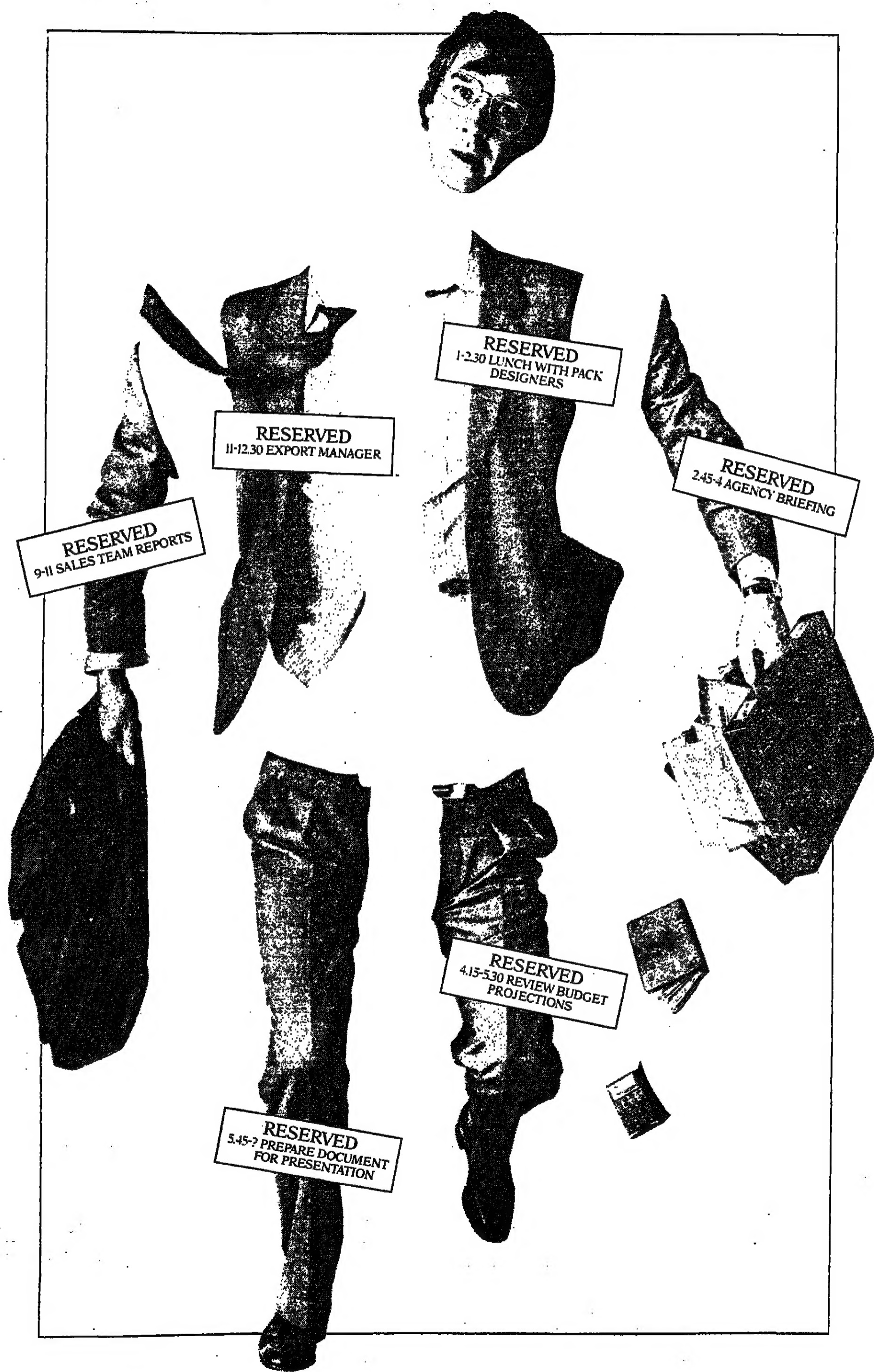
Governments which have tolerated piracy for years are taking positive steps to improve copyright protection. Not least, American publishers, who until very recently were quite complacent about book piracy (the export market mattered to them less than it did and does to us), are becoming much more involved.

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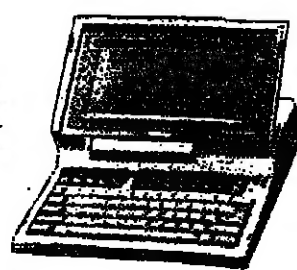
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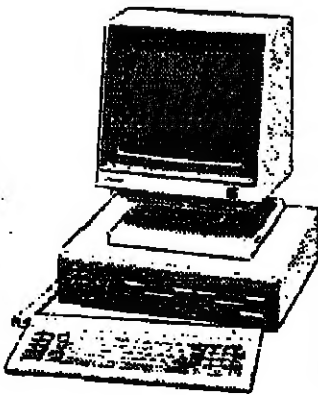
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SPECTRUM

Patience Wheatcroft examines the radical changes now sending shock waves through Fleet Street and the provinces

Revolution of the paper tigers

About 80 per cent of Britons read a newspaper every day. Not so long ago this habit looked in danger of becoming a quaint old-fashioned one, destined to fade away as the children of the video era came of age.

But instead of quietly curling up around the nation's fish and chips and awaiting extinction, the newspaper industry is buzzing with excitement and energy. New papers are being proposed with a frequency that might terrify the tree conservationists.

Mr Eddy Shah is responsible for much of the new mood. His plans for a national daily could revolutionize Fleet Street and attract a new generation of readers. His moves are already encouraging other publishers to speed up the pace of change. Mr Robert Maxwell's Mirror Group is now aiming to get colour into its pictures, as well as its prose, a year ahead of schedule so that it can complete with Mr Shah.

News International has announced that it is to launch a new evening paper, the *London Evening Post*, Mr Clive Thornton, who was briefly the boss at Mirror Group, is still working at his idea of a left-of-centre Sunday paper. And for people who are not entirely committed to the idea of newspapers, the chance to read without paying is growing rapidly. Birmingham now has a morning paper backed by Reed International and delivered free to 300,000 houses four days a week. Other cities may soon be in receipt of such largesse.

Publishing is attracting attention because it can be very profitable. In the past, proprietors have had to struggle with archaic practices and processes that have limited their ability to enjoy profits as well as power from their businesses. New technology could change that.

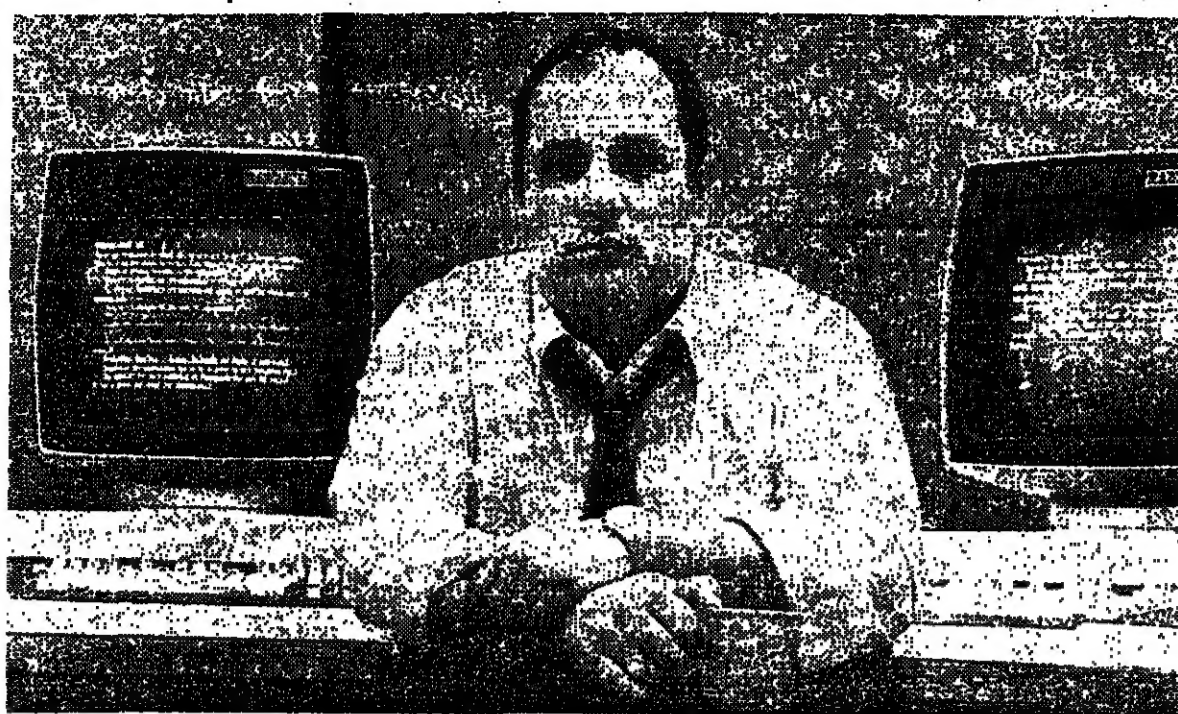
'Advertisers love free-sheets'

Mr Shah's new paper could probably make profits of £20 million a year on a circulation of one million — just half of what the *Daily Mail* sells. It is based on a total rewriting of the economics of publishing and Mr Shah is not alone in realizing the potential for profits to be made.

Mr David Stevens, chairman of a large group of local papers, is a merchant banker who is aiming to become a newspaper baron, not because he seeks the proprietorial influence that has been wielded by such people in the past, but because he wants to make profits. He intends bidding for Fleet Holdings, publishers of the *Express* newspaper. It could cost him well over £250 million but, like Mr Shah, he has seen new technology work in the provinces: now he wants to go national.

Both Mr Shah and Mr Stevens are major publishers of "free-sheets", essentially low-budget local newspapers which have challenged the economics of the old world local newspapers. They have attacked. From that background they are able to view Fleet Street perhaps more clearly than many who have spent their lives there. They are horrified at what they see now, but entranced by the prospect of the potential fortunes that could be made.

"I have never seen a linotype machine work in my life," marvels Mr Shah. "We have one at my works but purely as a museum piece." It is a statement which sums up how he has



6 National papers seem to follow narrow political viewpoints

Eddy Shah (above)

made a great deal of money from publishing local free-sheets in his *Messenger* group and it is the key to the future of newspapers generally. New technology is inevitably going to replace the antiquated hot metal presses. Mr Shah has the advantage of not having to get rid of the old before he can bring in the new.

Despite his bulk and penchant for large cigars, he radiates the naive innocence of the boy who spotted the Emperor's lack of clothes. His is an uncomplicated approach to life and business. He saw that commercial television was funded entirely from advertising revenue and reasoned that he could do the same for local newspapers.

Advertisers like the idea of free-sheets: between 1981 and 1984 they more than doubled the amount of money they spent on them. Over the same period, their spending in conventional local weeklies has barely kept up with inflation. Local dailies have been subjected to a similar squeeze. The trend is all too clear — before long, the free-sheets will dominate local markets.

Their success is based not so much on what readers want as on economics and the wishes of advertisers. In many small communities the established local paper, full of news of the Women's Institute and local weddings, has gone to be replaced by a free-sheet in which editorial content consists of little more than television listings.

But there are give-away papers which believe in providing reading

'The economics of madness'

material as well as advertisements, and as competition increases it is those which invest a little in the area of providing jobs for journalists that will stand most chance of survival. Reed's *Daily News*, Birmingham's give-away paper, is mounting a direct challenge to the *Birmingham Post* and has to fight on all fronts, including editorial.

Mr David Stevens, chairman of United Newspapers, which is one of the biggest publishers of local papers, believes that eventually all local weekly papers will be given away. He still has hopes of getting people to

pay for such things as his *Yorkshire Post*, but if Reed, or anyone else, was audacious enough to enter his arena with a free daily, Mr Stevens will launch his own first.

Eddy Shah contemplated giving away his new national, but has now decided to sell it at 17p. Its appeal to advertisers is obvious. Thanks to efficient production processes that provide colour as easily as black and white newsprint, he is able to offer colour advertising to those who have previously found it prohibitively expensive.

Mr Shah sprang into the public perception as the man who single-handedly took on the National Graphical Association over the issue of the closed shop. The battle of the *Stockport Messenger* lasted seven months and ended in victory for Mr Shah. He sees himself as a radical but has no wish to preside over a newspaper which mirrors all his views.

"As a reader, I don't like national newspapers because they all seem to follow narrow political viewpoints," he says. "I deal with stereotypes and leave no room for the CND supporter who supports private education or other people who cannot be neatly pigeon-holed."

He is not unique: other publishers are now investing heavily in new equipment that will eventually provide colour simultaneously with black and white.

Mr Robert Maxwell is spending around £100 million on bringing the *Mirror* Group up to date. Times Newspapers has invested more than £70 million on a new plant in London's Docklands and the *Daily Telegraph* has become a late entrant in this race to provide the customer with what he may want rather than what he might historically have been content to accept.

But Mr Shah, starting afresh in the national newspaper business, can

avoid the redundancy problems and huge reorganization costs that beset his rivals. The *Daily Telegraph*, for instance, has just had to struggle through the City in search of £110 million in order to fund a move to Docklands and new, efficient colour presses. A hefty chunk of the money, perhaps up to £30 million, will be spent on paying off some printers and encouraging others to cooperate.

"It is the economics of madness," says Mr Shah. But despite that, the prospect of eventual profit at the *Daily Telegraph* has encouraged a tough Canadian businessman, Mr Conrad Black, to pay £10 million for a 14 per cent stake in the publisher.

Mr Shah claims to be a media man first and a businessman second. His background takes in stunts in the theatre and television before he turned to publishing. Now he is enjoying formulating the outline of the paper he will produce.

The Saturday edition of this seven-day-a-week paper will be particularly important. He believes that most publishers have tended to back-pedal on their Saturday issues so that advertisements will flood into the fat Sunday papers which most proprietors also have in their stables.

But Mr Shah thinks that a Saturday paper with sections on gardening, cars, food and other weekend pursuits should be a great attraction. He has also realized that the end of Sunday trading bans will see stores dashing to Saturday's papers to announce there that they

'Heavy investment in new technology'

will be open. He is not one to overlook a commercial prospect.

If Mr Shah can sell a million papers a day, and achieve a reasonable level of advertising, then he could make around £20 million a year. That figure sounds ludicrous as it is almost twice the profits produced by all the national newspapers last year. "On a turnover of £1.4 billion they made a joint profit of just £11 million," declares Mr Shah somewhat scathingly. "They would have got a better return from the building industry."

With his projected low manning levels and high efficiency, Mr Shah



I am not a great believer in the power of the Press

David Stevens (above)

reckons he should be able to break even on only 300,000 copies, although he will have capacity to print up to five times that amount. Industry analysts believe that he will have no difficulty selling that number of copies, if not more — providing he can get them distributed. He is currently recruiting up to 350 local franchisees who will sell the paper on their patch.

In February last year, Mr Shah signed the deal that brought him £10 million of investment from an assortment of backers from Trusthouse Forte to British & Commonwealth Shipping. Until recently it would have been highly unlikely that such companies would have invested their cash in such a business, but the figures that Mr Shah can produce from his portable computer are undeniably enticing.

Mr David Stevens has viewed a similarly attractive profits progression in his estimates for the newspaper industry, hence his decision to try and bid for Fleet Holdings. Mr Stevens's United Newspapers has announced that it would like to buy Fleet and is now awaiting a Monopolies Commission decision on whether such a move should be allowed.

Should it give the all clear, Mr Stevens will make his offer and then the battle for control of the *Daily Express* and its *Crusader* emblem could begin in earnest.

But Mr Stevens has no wish to be a crusader. "I am not a great believer in the power of the Press," he says. "I do believe in investing in businesses where I can make money." Newspapers now come into that category.

If Shah succeeds in producing a national paper with low manning levels and the latest technology, he will have paved the way for other newspapers to drastically alter their profitability. Many are already in the

READ ALL ABOUT IT

The new enthusiasm for newspapers is not restricted solely to those who would publish them. Sales of newspapers are returning to the levels of their heyday in the mid-1960s. In 1965 Britons bought 15.6 million newspapers every day. By 1972 sales had slipped to 14.3 million copies, but by the beginning of this year they were back up to 15.5 million. Latest figures from the Audit Bureau of Circulation show that *The Times* is experiencing the fastest growth.

Average daily sales (in 000s)		
	1974	March '85
Daily Express	3,080	1,943
Daily Mail	1,738	1,845
The Mirror	4,218	3,390
Sun	3,457	4,060
Daily Star		1,555
The Times	339	468
Daily Telegraph	1,384	1,226
Guardian	353	485

midst of negotiating new technology deals with their workers, but none wants a full-blown confrontation that could, in a prolonged strike, wipe out a costly chunk of the benefits.

News International, owner of *The Times*, already has its Docklands works ready to roll. The plan is that it will soon be producing a new evening paper, the *London Post*, which would be capable of developing into the 24-hour paper with several editions throughout the day.

David Stevens has his own plans for developing the *Express* group, but he won't talk about them until it is his. In his three years as chairman of United Newspapers he has already transformed it from a staid publisher of magazines and local papers into a fast-moving international media business. He puts his success down to commercial sense rather than a feel for the communications business.

'A long strike could be very costly'

The results are beginning to show through, with bigger profits for the publisher, at the risk albeit of some readers feeling deserted. Was the *Wigan Post & Chronicle* truly missed after David Stevens closed it down last year? There are those who like to think so — but they probably worked there.

The consolation for them must come from the fact that newspapers as a breed are not dying but being born again. Despite the dawn of the technological age that with the press of a button can bring the latest world news on to your television screen or enable you to carry out a conversation with the bank, people are still picking up papers and reading them. Eddy Shah, though never far from his personal computer, is convinced that the newspaper has a long life yet.

Advertisers still have faith in the medium. Last year they spent £576 million in the national press, and £921 million in the regionals. This year the figures are expected to grow by 10 per cent while television advertising grows at only half that.

If the publishers can find the right combination of information and entertainment to put between those advertisements, it has all the makings of a highly lucrative business.

China rolls forward

Communist China's entrepreneurs have a problem: their Rolls-Royce has a worn-out clutch.

The 10-year-old car now stands on creaks in the grounds of the Shanghai Federation of Industry and Commerce. It arrived five years ago as a gift from a Hong Kong millionaire industrialist to his father, Mr Tang Jun Yuan, a federation vice-president.

The federation's collection of sick foreign vehicles is completed by a 1972 Fleetwood Cadillac with a gearbox problem, an elderly Mercedes with a wheel missing and a Corvair 2.0CL with a broken dynamo.

They are particularly keen to get the Rolls back on the road. "It is quite prestigious to ride around in it," says Mr Charles Y. Wang, another vice-president. "When the president of a British bank comes here, he likes to borrow it."

The fact that the one vehicle in the fleet still working is a frumpy, Soviet-designed but locally-built saloon, makes one wonder why the Chinese are so keen to acquire British, American and West German technology. But that is one of the federation's main aims.



Progress held up: Shanghai entrepreneurs and their Rolls

Mr Yang Cun-Yu, a federation official, says 20,000-odd members are all former entrepreneurs. "Before liberation, they had their own businesses."

When the government took over their factories, many continued to work in them as managers or in lesser capacities. Now they serve as a prime example of how China is trying to bridge the gap between communism and capitalism.

Mr Yang adds: "The government feels we are needed, to help make up for lost time. Not only are we technically trained, we are a very small proportion of the people here who have done business."

Today, they are busy searching the world for new technologies. Mr Yang hopes soon to conclude agreements with a British pump firm. "British businessmen should contact us more," Mr Yang stresses. "The Japanese are always hanging around our necks. We cannot get rid of them."

Help may be at hand. This week Shanghai hosts China's first motor show and Mr Trevor Mound, the new British Consul General in Shanghai, takes delivery this month of his own official vehicle — a royal-blue London taxi. And he hopes to negotiate a deal to build more of them in Shanghai.

John Lawless

Approaching the big screen on a small budget

On Hugh Hudson's high-rolling feature film about the early days of America, *Revolution*, £750,000 might just pay for another few location moves through East Anglia. For the Soho-based Motion Picture Company (MPC), the same sum can finance a whole picture.

In British Film Year, the contrast of the cinema industry are greater than ever. Hudson's epic is no foot-loose, spendthrift production, even though it must make a series of British locations double for 18th-century America and has a host of stars in its cast. But Hollywood tends to work to its own price levels, and by the side of MPC's budgets they look distinctly inflated.

On Friday, MPC will launch its second feature film, *The Assam Garden*, starring Deborah Kerr and Madhur Jaffrey, the Indian actress and cookery writer. The full-length production, which concerns the return to England from India of the widow of an English tea-planter, cost just £750,000 to make, as did the company's first feature, *Parker*, released in the spring.

The next film, a science-fiction adventure entitled *Rogue Warrior*, will cost twice as much due to an unfortunate hiccup in the production schedule. MPC's head of programmes, Nigel Stafford-Clark, who produces the films, had budgeted for £800,000 and hoped to shoot the futuristic fantasy inside an abandoned Hertfordshire power station. But the production team found the building contained asbestos and health fears made them abandon the location.

The switch to a studio with purpose-built sets leaves MPC with what, for it, is a big-budget movie, at £1.6m for the whole feature. The average cost of £20m (£15.4m) for making a movie in Hollywood offers little consolation.

How do you make a feature film for the price of a television



Stars of India: Madhur Jaffrey (left) and Deborah Kerr

drama? "The art of making films for this sort of money lies in ensuring that every pound you spend goes on screen," says Stafford-Clark, whose elder brother, Max, is director of London's Royal Court Theatre.

"To the audience it might not matter. They don't come out saying 'That was a great £500,000 movie'. We have to have very tight deals so that we know that the people who work for us do so because they want to. On an £18m movie all you often see on the screen is \$12m — the rest has just gone out of the window because people weren't concentrating."

MPC made its name with commercials and television, a discipline, which helps when it comes to making low-budget features. "If you go to the Bahamas to shoot a commercial and every penny of what you spend is not on the screen, then people will ask why and heads will start to roll," says Stafford-Clark, himself a former commercial producer and director. "Unlike the big US films, we can't afford to put problems right as we go along. We've got to choose subjects we can do for

own resources and by going to City investors who realize they are unlikely to lose money on such a small budget and that it is always possible that the company's attempts at intelligent entertainment can strike gold."

Parker visibly failed to do so. It received mixed reviews and was taken out of the West End after two weeks, though it may now return. Nevertheless, Stafford-Clark says, the film will return its investment through foreign sales and provincial returns. "We have worked hard to reduce the risks as far as possible."

The *Assam Garden* may have Deborah Kerr star of *The King and I* and *From Here to Eternity*, in its cast, but it is not the stuff of Hollywood blockbusters. Kerr plays the English widow striking up a friendship with an Indian woman, a relationship brought closer by their efforts to tame Kerr's garden.

As Stafford-Clark admits, Hollywood's chief interest in British lies in its past, which is why a film like *A Passage to India* can make such an

impression on the all-important US box office. A supposedly minor hit can suddenly turn into a vast money-spinner. The *Assam Garden* is the kind of minor, if worthy, project which a domestic film industry needs to secure its future. Britain does not have the international clout to produce its own "movie brains" of the nature of Spielberg and Lucas.

But things on the cheap does not mean that crews work for peanuts. "By comparison with the rest of society, everybody in the film world is extremely well paid, when they are working," Stafford-Clark says.

"We're no exception — everyone is being paid a lot of money. But their willingness to give that bit extra is essential. The advantage of making low-budget movies for us is that you get a free hand."

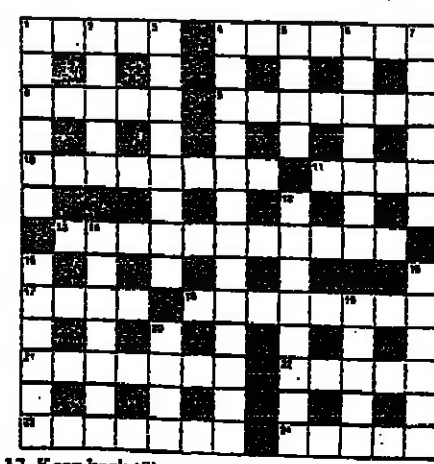
"Once you get beyond a certain point you have to involve all sorts of financial contributions, which come with heavy strings attached. We're the opposite of film-making by committee."

David Hewson

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 684)

- ACROSS
- Local tax (5)
 - Legal (7)
 - Motor-cycle (5)
 - Twinning stem (7)
 - Uncommunicative (8)
 - Charter (4)
 - Modern man (4,7)
 - Room (4)
 - Height (8)
 - Alien (7)
 - Cocktail fruit (5)
 - Everlasting (7)
 - Dutch earthenware (5)

- DOWN
- Distant (6)
 - Discussion item (5)
 - Calm state (8)
 - Solitary (4)
 - Rotting flesh (7)
 - Vote counter (6)
 - Keep back (8)
 - Counterpart (7)
 - Bit (6)
 - Arrival (6)
 - Uranus satellite (5)
 - Fifth zodiac sign (4)



We can't take away the pain this child has been through. But with your help, we'll do our best to make sure it never happens to her again.

Attacks like this, take place in your area everyday. And it's only with your donations that we can give aid and comfort to the victims.

Her father bruised, burnt and broke her arm. Now we want to twist yours.

Last year, over 40,000 children relied on us for help, and there's no sign of a significant reduction in the number of children who need help.

Anything you can send will be used to provide help immediately, for example even if you send as little as £15.48 it could protect a child for a fortnight.

When you realise what your money will achieve, you'll find that having your arm twisted doesn't hurt at all.

I want to help protect a child and enclose my cheque or postal order (please indicate appropriate box)

☐ £15.48 ☐ £30.96 ☐ £92.88

Access and Visa card holders may debit their accounts

No.

Signature

Name

Address

Postcode

Please send your donation to Dr A. Gilmour
Ref. 50349 NSPCC, FREEPOST, London EC1B 1QQ.

NSPCC

MONDAY PAGE

The human face of science

Dr June Goodfield has great faith in people's ability to come to grips with the complicated issues involved in the fight against disease.

Thomson Prentice has seen her in action

She was the most important little girl in the world. Three-year-old Ruhima Banu screamed in fright when the strangers burst into her family hut on an island in the mouth of the Ganges.

They had come not to harm her, but to save her life. She was the immediate focus of 25,000 health workers in Bangladesh. Ruhima Banu was the last naturally-occurring case of smallpox on earth.

That day in November 1975, was one of the most historic in terms of medical achievement, and 10 years later a small, ageing lady brimming with energy and enthusiasm has returned to the Indian sub-continent to tell the story in full.

She is Dr June Goodfield, an English zoologist who has held professorships in the United States at Wellesley College, Michigan State University, and a visiting professorship at Harvard. She is the author and presenter of *From the Face of the Earth*, a new television series about modern medical advances, which begins on Channel 4 next week.

The victory over smallpox was a colossal and unique exercise by the World Health Organization. Success finally came in that darkened hut on Bhola island only after countless depressing setbacks and false dawns. The last alert was sounded the morning after campaign organizers had been celebrating their triumph at a grand party in Dhaka.

Sadly, such success stories are very thinly scattered. "But they can be repeated," June Goodfield insists. "Before the smallpox eradication campaign began, people said it simply couldn't be done. But it was done, and it was the human factor in science that made it possible. I'm a true optimist. Disease is a great leveller, but our capacity to beat it can be a great unifier."

Dr Goodfield is a fervent believer in the human factor. Throughout her five-part series, of which the smallpox story is the climax, she brings the scientists face to face with the very people they are working to help. The series deals first with what she calls "the kuru mystery", named after an epidemic of a trembling sickness that

Suresh Karand



Popular choice: Dr June Goodfield, seen (right) researching her television series at Anandaban, a remote leprosy hospital in the Himalayas

all but liquidated a Stone Age tribe in Papua New Guinea.

Investigation of the disease began in the late 1950s and has led to the discovery of a new kind of infectious agent - slow unconventional viruses - and provided important clues about senile dementia.

Dr Goodfield, a minister's daughter born in Stratford-on-Avon, also deals with the testing of the hepatitis B vaccine, parasitic disease on the island of St Lucia, and the latest efforts to tackle leprosy.

She has come rather late in life to the role of television presenter and is aware that the perils of popularizing science by scientists themselves can range from incurring the wrath of colleagues to the jealousy of rivals.

But she is unabashed. "Oh, I've had a ball!" she exclaims. "I spent my 37th birthday visiting a leprosy hospital in the Himalayan foothills while researching the series. What

could be more interesting than that? I've been travelling the world and meeting some extraordinary people."

"There has always been a love-hate relationship among scientists about communicating their work to the public. They tend to distrust those of their number, like myself, who decide to follow that path."

As evidence she quotes the remarkable fall-out between molecular biologists Francis Crick and James Watson 32 years ago. The two men would later jointly receive the Nobel prize for medicine for their explanation of the genetic code, but the cause of their disagreement sounds trivial.

Crick had agreed to go on to the BBC Third Programme to talk about their work. Sincerely, Watson wrote to him: "You are the one to suffer most from your attempts at self-publicity. Needless to say, I shall not think any

higher of you, and shall have good reason to avoid any further collaboration with you."

June Goodfield expects no similar chastisement, insisting that she received complete cooperation from the scientists she interviewed in the preparation of the series.

"There now exists an international network of unusual scientists whose members are concerned individuals, determined that their scientific work should help alleviate the human condition," she says in the preface of the book, to be published by Andre Deutsch on July 18. "For me, the existence of this network and the commitment of the scientists within it is one of the most optimistic facts about the present time."

The programme has aimed for popularity alongside scientific respectability, with scrupulous research striking a balance between traveltogue and "talking heads". The series is

composed of vivid footage on location in Papua New Guinea, Bangladesh, Nepal, the Caribbean and Greenwich Village, New York, where she interviewed doctors testing the hepatitis vaccine among the gay community.

She has been anxious to show science's human face. "If you can capture the essential humanity of the scientists in their work, you are more likely to capture the audience's 'will', she says, clearly hoping to keep that audience in the future."

She sums up her attitude with a quotation from Albert Einstein in *Science and Values*: "Concern for man himself and his fate must always form the chief interest of all technical endeavours... never forget this, in the midst of your diagrams and equations."

From the *Face of the Earth*, a five-part weekly series, begins on Channel 4 on July 11 at 8pm.

Under attack from the Backlashers

One of the Sunday colour supplements arrived in Ireland with three pages of photographs by Helmut Newton jogglingly torn out. "There you are," said some visiting English friends triumphantly. "You couldn't possibly live here with that sort of censorship going on."

They took it for granted that I could never be happy ever after without the right to peek over the breakfast table at half-naked women wearing strips of black leather and chains. They also took it for granted that, back in England, I have no objection to walking along Soho streets plastered with signs declaring: "Come in and let our lovely nude models solve all your problems". With the general attitude being so cavalier, what has begun to be called the Moral Backlash was bound to happen sooner or later - and now it has.

I do not much care for this new morality, since I fear that it could lead all the way to the back street abortionist's door. But I can see clearly how it came about. It came about because too many over-confident young women shouted it from the rooftops that, personally, they regarded abortion as a means of contraception.

They implied that theirs was the only sensible way of thinking and as they sounded off, they never looked around to see who might be listening, who might be shocked, who might be sickened. If they had, they might have noticed Mrs Victoria Gillick.

When the pendulum swings too far it causes intense exasperation and, unfortunately, the pendulum never knows quite when to stop. The last time it lurched into action was in the 1960s, when perfectly respectable middle-aged accountants were urged to wear flowered shirts and have affairs with girls who lived in communes and dabbed musk oil behind their ears.

We were told that what had seemed responsible behaviour was merely repressed, that doing your own thing counted more than doing your duty. The main achievement of the 1960s was the psychedelic record-sleeve.

It is no surprise that this drawn-out silly season has provoked an angry response which has sent the pendulum crazy once again. I do not think that the Moral Backlash will restore the world to rights, although it may cause it to swerve rightwards.

I fear that it may not be content to clean up Soho but will also embark on cleaning up Kenny Everett. In spreading the gospel of responsible parenthood, it may not rest until every patrifamilias shows the same tireless devotion towards interfering with his children's lives as Mr Barrett of Wimpole Street.

The unshockable modern parent spawned by the 1960s must be a particular anathema to Moral Backlashers and indeed they are, pathetic creatures who, rather than risk the slightest confrontation, accept the most outrageous behaviour from their children without demur. Drug-addicts are allowed into the house, promiscuity tolerated, idleness



PENNY PERRICK

accepted, just so that the permissive parent can claim, "My children tell me everything."

But under the Backlashers, things might get worse. Girls denied sex-education as well as contraception, would have to hide shameful, secret pregnancies from their families. Boys would react to an over-dose of Victorian rectitude by flinging themselves into a life of debauch. Instead of the age of Aquarius, we could all find ourselves back in the pages of a Victorian novel where children are ordered never to darken the parental doorstep again and everything ends in tears.

What is to be done? The realization on the part of the fervently committed that they can't claim to speak for the nation at large would help. Opponents of the Backlashers are winning precisely that the new moralists are trying to lay down the law. Crocodile tears, indeed, for that's just what the permissives tried to do. A little sensitivity towards those who think differently, a little more reluctance to stamp hard on opponents' toes, and maybe the pendulum will stop in mid-swing before any real damage is done.

Recently, in the House of Commons, Mr Charles Kennedy, SDP, suggested to Mr Tony Newton, the Minister for Social Security, that the proposed family credit might be paid directly to mothers rather than, as planned, through the wage-earner's pay packet.

It was Mr Kennedy's opinion that since the caring parent is usually female, it would seem sensible to let her be in charge of the handing of her children. Mr Newton, on the other hand, thought the upbringing of children was a joint parental responsibility and didn't see any case for changing his plans.

Mr Newton would have more of a case were it not for the fact that the UK is the only member state of the EEC to have a general reservation on paternity leave (which means, as I understand it, that it is in it too much of a hurry to see it on the statute book).

So the situation is that mothers, on the whole, are still supposed to stay at home and look after the children while fathers, on the whole, collect the money.

Hay fever's advantages are not to be sneezed at

The hay fever season has got off to a slow start this year, but I am confident it will soon make up for lost time. First the cold spring and now the rains have conspired against the grass pollen which has such an extraordinary capacity to make some of us sneeze, wheeze and water at the eyes.

We hay feverers complain like mad about our plight, but secretly we rather like being in the limelight for a sociable six weeks. We are the one in ten, the watery "few", who know no limits of sex, race, religion, age, worldly status. Indeed, number of sneezes per minute. Come the middle of July, we are swallowed up again by the lummie 90 per cent of the population, opportunities gone for another year.

You can do useful things with a well-timed "crise de tichoo": wade down a budding Larwood at the crease as he prepares to hurl one at your eyebrows.

The malady can affect the very course of our lives. Take a friend who described how, being the worse for drink, was on the point of proposing (marriage, presumably) to a person of casual acquaintance, when she was taken, and the opportunity slipped away for ever.

My high expectation of a good season rests on the fact that last summer the cold and rain likewise conspired against a timely start at the end of May, but then for three days running in late June the count in central London soared into the 200s. A mere 100 is "high". (This year's peak so far is a snivelling 72.)

So just in case the weather does change, here are some suggestions for the dissatisfied sufferers. Stay indoors on hot windy afternoons between the hours of five and seven, by which time the pollen has built up into a congestion akin to bodies on the beach at Benidorm. The count could be topping 500. If you must go out, don't walk on the sunny side of the street, whatever the songster recommends. Pollen dislikes shade.

Nor is London an "island of concrete" in a sea of grass, spared, or so says Roland Davis, aero-biologist, who has been coming pollen on the roof of St Mary's Hospital, Paddington for 30 years. Doc Davis's trusted adviser is a robot which gulps passing air, extracts the pollen and deposits it on a vaseline-coated slide which creeps along at 2mm an hour. Being 48mm long, it provides an hourly record of the pollen grains.

For extreme cases, extreme

FIRST PERSON

remedies. Once, while filming R. L. Stevenson's *Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes* I sneezed so often and so loud that the donkey refused to carry me. It was a Sunday and the crew down to the pros were on time-plus-three. The local *midnight* gave me a steroid jab free, or at least paid for it. The Paris bureaucrats, as he put it, and we marked the occasion with a large glass of red. I slept for a day and a half, after which both Modestine and I were able to work together.

Overuse of steroids can bring on muscle-wasting, bone-thinning, hypertension and the cancellation of your Olympic gold medal. They are only safe when applied "topically", as eye-drops, nose spray or inhaler, and so not absorbed into the body.

Anti-histamine pills bought over the chemist's counter can also fall you to sleep, though one brand does not have a soporific effect on me. Now, always non-drowsy-making anti-histamines are available on prescription but are expensive enough to wreck Norman Fowler's plans for the NHS.

After which we enter the murkier world of medicine. Beware the charlatan, the easy remedy, and especially "desensitization", designed to stop you reacting to pollen altogether. It has a high failure rate and patients have died from falling into the wrong hands.

For those of us wary of both doctors and drugs, there remains the ultimate remedy, a six-week working holiday in the Sahara. Not for the moment prescribed on the health service.

On the other hand, your hay fever may not be the result of grass pollen at all. If you sneeze persistently from August to May it could be the cat, the dog, the guinea pig, but most likely the house dust mite which resides in human scales. Each time we turn over at night we shed dead skin and the little mites transfer to the mattress. Sensitive readers should halt here - the mite's faeces contain allergy-causing proteins, and being the same size as grass pollen, are breathed in and make us wheeze. Since learning about them I've ordered regular vacuuming of my bedding.

Thank goodness for that clean-living, out-of-door long distance traveller, the good old English grass pollen.

Denis Herbstein

Smooth talk with Hooray Henris

Everyone learns French at school, but we learn little about the equally important niceties of French etiquette. When do you use *tu* or *vous*, for example? How do you ask to go to the "loo" in the middle of a dinner party? When should you greet friends with an embrace, and how many times should you kiss them? In short, how do you know what is "U" and "Non U" in France?

Some of the answers may be found in a little book which has just come out in France entitled *Le Guide du Bon Cho: Bon Trava*. It is commonly abbreviated to BCBG (pronounced Bécébé), which is roughly the equivalent of the British "Sloane Ranger".

Indeed, both species have much in common in their accent, taste and dress. The "Bécébéste" also speaks as if he or she had a plum in the mouth: "Claire haameli Komment aillez-vous?" Clothes are expensive and well cut, but often a trifle dull. Pleated skirts, woolen sweaters and Hermès silk scarves around the neck for the women; flannel trousers and blazers for the men; green loden coats, Burberrys and moccasins for both.

Like the Sloane Rangers, the Bécébéste always have a house in the country to which they repair at weekends to hunt and to see members of their extensive families. Their births, marriages and deaths are announced in *Le Figaro*, just as the Sloane Rangers enter theirs in *The Times*, and they check on their friends' family credentials in the *Bottin Moudain*, the bible of the French upper classes and of those who aspire to them.

Bontrics of the correct usage of *tu* and *vous* may be reassured that it is a complex and extremely delicate subject even for the most sophisticated Frenchman. The passage from *vous* to *tu*, the BCBG guide says, "is the keystone of the very French civilization". It goes on to show there are no hard and fast rules - you just have to feel your way.

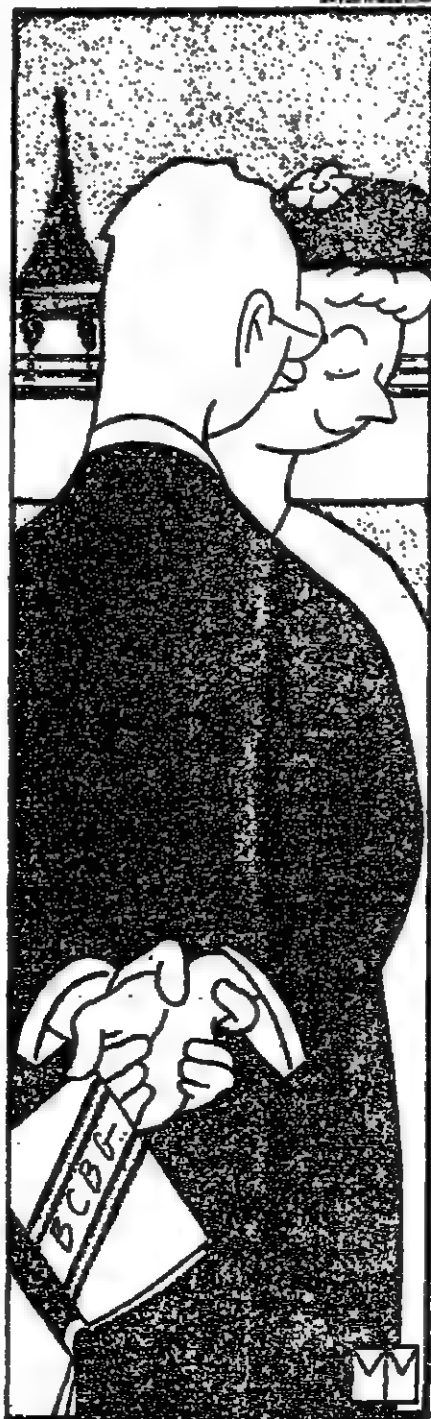
Tu is normally a sign of respect, and *tu* of intimacy. But some perfectly happy married couples continue to use *vous* to each other throughout their lives, while God, domestic servants, prostitutes, animals and children below a certain age are automatically addressed as *tu*.

In BCBG families the children will often *vous* their parents, while the parents will *tutoyer* them back. But there is a growing tendency among the younger generation for all members of the immediate family to use *tu* to one another.

In some professions, colleagues will usually *tutoyer* each other quite easily, but not always. When I tried to *tutoyer* a French journalist after a day on a press trip I was sharply ticked off for being much too familiar.

It is probably best to test the ground, once you feel the moment is ripe, with a tentative "Peut-on se tutoyer?" but beware of the reply: "Si vous voulez". You can be sure you have made a gaffe, and should yourself beat a hasty retreat back into the "vous" form.

As a rule of thumb, it is usually up to the man to start *tutoyer* a woman, unless she is older than him. If in doubt, it is best to continue to *vous* her. But, there again,



you may cause offence by seeming "stuck up". It is all very subtle and complicated.

I have a friend in the country, for example, who insists I "tutoie" all his friends on first meeting. On the other hand, I have friends in Paris who have worked together as secretaries in the same small office for the past 10 years and who continue to "vous" each other despite being on the best of terms.

Once two people have started to *tutoyer* each other, they usually continue to do so unless they want to express displeasure. But a reversion to *vous* does not always denote something bad. A member of Laurent Fabius's entourage, for example, who used always to *tutoyer* him before Fabius became prime minister, now addresses him as *vous* out of respect,

Friends may occasionally revert to the *vous* form as a particular mark of affection and deference.

The Briton who is often just given an off-hand nod on greeting someone would do well to remember that the French always shake hands or embrace one another both on meeting and on bidding farewell. If you are on *tutoyer* terms with someone, you would almost certainly embrace them, but you may also be expected to embrace a person you hardly know at all as a sign of mutual living and respect, particularly if two women are involved.

In smart circles, a single simulated kiss on each cheek will suffice, but among simpler folk in the country two alternating kisses on each cheek are usually *de rigueur*. The lips should make smacking noises in the air, while the cheeks brush lightly against one another.

Similarly, for the *bas de main*, which is still common in BCBG circles, the man should simply bow low over a woman's hand without actually touching it with his lips, unless it is more than a polite greeting.

Titles in France are supposed to have gone out with the French Revolution but are still much in evidence. They should be used in addressing an envelope or in asking if Le Marquis de Tel is at home, but never in addressing the Marquis himself. On being introduced, you should say *Bonjour Monsieur*, not *Bonjour, Monsieur le Marquis*.

On the other hand, a title that denotes a function rather than an aristocratic heritage should always be used. Thus, one should say: *Bonjour Monsieur le Président*, or *Bonjour Monsieur le Curé*. For everyone else, *Monsieur, Madame* or *Mademoiselle* should always be used after every salutation: not to do so may be considered over-familiar and therefore rude.

The BCBG guide, sadly is not very helpful when it comes to advice on how to ask for the lavatory. It is one of those things which are apparently not really mentioned in polite French society. There is no suitable French equivalent for the useful English expression of "going to the loo", for example.

To say *J'ai envie d'aller aux toilettes* (never *a la toilette*, incidentally) is considered fearfully "non-U". Any variation on more obvious words is totally taboo, and even *faire pis-pis* is really only used with children or among intimates. So one is left with the rather feeble euphemism *on peut se laver les mains*, or *le pain n'absorbe une seconde?*

Wawa, *petite coin* or *petite coin* or *Chiottes* are also sometimes used by BCBG families - but not at dinner parties.

A footnote on French etiquette for tourists who delight in mopping up rich French sauces with a lump of bread: despite what you may sometimes see in French cafes it is not considered good manners.

You may get away with it if you use a fork to manipulate the bread, but to swirl around the bread directly with one's fingers is taboo in polite society.

Diana Geddes

RE-SHAPE YOUR FIGURE FOREVER

Most people know by experience that there are troublesome areas of body fat that do not respond to diet or exercise. In the past, it has been impossible to get rid of these problem areas, such as hips, thighs and abdomen, because your fat distribution is genetically determined. But there is now a technique whereby these problem areas can be treated without major surgery, as an outpatient. This technique is called 'Lipo-suction', and its effects are permanent.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Tam's new scoop

Was there a Soviet submarine lurking on the very edge of the total exclusion zone during the Falklands conflict? And how dreadful might the consequences have been had the task force sunk it in error? The Defence Secretary, Michael Heseltine, may soon have to address himself to such questions. Late last month, having spoken to a meeting at Lochbar, near Fort William, Tam Dalyell MP was approached by a man with an Argentinian wife. Through an Argentinian contact, said the man, he had been told of a family whose son was aboard the Belgrano. After the sinking the family was told he was missing, presumed dead. Later it was told he was alive after all, and would be contacting them. The family duly received a letter - from Murmansk in the Soviet Union, to which their son and other survivors who had shared a lifeboat had been taken by a Soviet submarine which had picked them up. Dalyell believes the story to be true. He awaits only confirmation of names from Argentina before unleashing a further barrage of parliamentary questions.

Now read on

Fidel Castro, as I predicted in April, has succumbed to the lure of American megabucks. New York publishers Simon and Schuster are "working towards a finalized agreement" with the Cuban leader for his memoirs following trips to Cuba by leading executives of the company. An S and S spokesman will not say what the contract will be worth to Castro but it is more than just money. S and S are the largest publishers in the capitalist world, have also undertaken to publish a second book by Castro - on Third World debt.

GreenHam

Jean Ruddock need perhaps look no further than Hampstead and Highgate if she wants a winnable Labour seat now that she is quitting as CND chairperson. The sitting Tory, Sir Geoffrey Finsberg, enjoys a mere 3,370 majority. The selection process is about to begin, and with a grey plethora of local London activists and councillors having submitted applications, there is, in the gathering, a move afoot to seek a national figure, preferably a woman, to stand. Mrs Ruddock's name has already been floated. She would have "a good chance of being selected," says the local Labour Party chairman, Dave Joseph - especially as Hampstead gave birth to the peace movement.

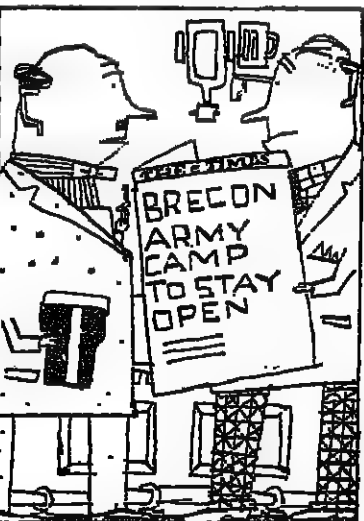
White, now red

Westminster, favourite haunt of politicians, has just adorned a wall with a collage comprising a large picture of Mikhail Gorbachev, a photograph of his lunch at the restaurant with Neil Kinnock during his pre-Christmas visit here, and a signed menu. The restaurant's previous owners would not be amused. They were two Russian émigrés, and it was called The White Russian.

Grace and favour

Who is to be managing director of Robert Maxwell's latest acquisition, the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society? None other than Kevin Maxwell, his 26-year-old son. Kevin is already MD of Waterlows, part of Maxwell's Pergamon group. Of Kevin's brothers, Ian is a director of Maxwell's British Printing and Communications Corporation and Philip is managing editor of Pergamon's encyclopaedia division. Of his sisters, Ghislaine is on Oxford University's board, Christine and Isobel work for Pergamon in America, and Anne works on the marketing side of BPCC. To go with the empire, a dynasty.

BARRY FANTONI



"I hear their motto is, Who dares wins the by-election"

When's when?

Ten years after Neil Kinnock first recorded the publication of a book on Nye Bevan's speeches in his *It's a W-h-o* entry, I gather that it is finally to be published. Collins expects the completed manuscript - swollen by a comparison of Kinnock's own political philosophy with that of Bevan - by next March and plans to publish shortly before the next general election. As PHS readers will recall, Kinnock signed the contract for the book in 1974. He recorded *As Nye Said in W-h-o's W-h-o* every year between 1975 and 1982 with varying dates of publication. When finally challenged on this by his biographer, he admitted: "It's, er... in four cardboard boxes in the attic at the moment, having been moved there from the garage. Er, I just haven't had time to finish it."

PHS

All so wrong about rights

by Peter Kellner

Parliament? Worse than the courts at protecting our liberties. The political parties? More of a threat than a help. Trade unions? Two million union members think they are dangerous. Britain's angry youth? The elderly are angrier.

Opinion polls have an awkward habit of shattering vague impressions about what people think, and few polls are likely to shatter more myths than one conducted recently by MORI for the Constitutional Reform Centre. The subject of MORI's inquiry was the state of British democracy: how well we think it is working, which institutions have the highest and lowest reputations, and what could be done to make democracy work better. The survey demolishes six myths about public opinion.

Myth one: Whatever else we argue about, almost all of us think highly of Britain's democratic system. In fact, only 55 per cent of Britain's adult population think the system works well: a mere 9 per cent think it works "very well". More than one-third of the public - around 15 million people - disagree. Twenty-six per cent think it works "not very well", and 11 per cent say "not at all well".

Slightly more favourable answers are given to the question "How well do you think your rights as an individual citizen are protected in Britain nowadays?" Sixty-four per cent say "very" or "fairly" well; but as many as 29 per cent say "not very" or "not at all" well. When people are asked specifically about Parliament and the courts of law, the courts emerge with a significantly better image.

Not surprisingly, there is a marked political and class pattern to the answers. An overwhelming majority of Conservative supporters (82 per cent) think their rights are generally well protected - a view shared by only 50 per cent of Labour supporters. Just 15 per cent of Conservatives, but 43 per cent of Labour voters do not think their rights are well looked after. (Alliance supporters closely match the national figures.)

Similarly, middle-class people feel more confident than working-class people about the way their rights are protected. More surprising is the survey's demolition of...

Myth two: Young people are alienated from Parliament, the police and the courts. MORI found

that 16-24-year-olds are no more likely than any other age group to say that the courts fail to protect their rights. And 47 per cent of them, the same as the national average, named the police as the best defenders of their liberties.

In general, young people are less likely than older people to say their rights are poorly protected, but the difference is marginal. Nor do people under 25 seem especially disenchanted with the democratic system: 36 per cent say it does not work well - almost exactly the same proportion as in the rest of the sample, and less than the 41 per cent of people over 65 who hold the same critical view.

Myth three: Public respect for the institutions of law and order is declining.

On the contrary, respect has significantly increased since the early 1970s. Overall, the police, the courts and the armed forces have risen more in public esteem than any other institution since 1973, when MORI last asked people to choose which two or three from a list of 16 best looked after individual rights.

A clear line seems to be drawn between those who enforce public policy and those who decide it. Political institutions have not fared well. The most noticeable casualty of the last 12 years has been the reputation of local councils: 36 per

cent named them as one of the most important guardians of our rights in those far-gone days before reorganization and rate-capping. Today's figure is 23 per cent.

Political parties started with a worse reputation for looking after our rights. It remains bad. Just 9 per cent put them on their list. More than twice as many (23 per cent) count political parties as one of the two or three greatest threats to our rights.

Myth four: Only non-union members think unions threaten our liberties.

The survey found that as many as two million union members - 22 per cent of all unionists in MORI's sample - list trade unions as one of the main threats to our liberties.

Among the public as a whole, trade unions are alone in scoring high as both "good" and "bad" institutions. Thirty-two per cent of the sample regard unions as one of the greatest threats to our rights.

Myth five: Opposition to big business is greatest among left-wingers.

The proportion of Labour supporters who see a threat from big business (18 per cent) is virtually identical to the number of Conservative supporters (16 per cent) who think the same. In Alliance supporters who sense the greatest danger: 25 per cent put big business on the "threatening" list.

How attitudes have changed

	Best protect rights (1973) %	Best protect rights (1985) %	Greatest threat to rights (1985) %
The police	32	47	8
The courts	19	28	3
The trade unions	23	23	32
The local council	38	23	9
Parliament	18	17	10
Newspapers & TV	14	14	9
The ombudsman	9	13	4
The armed forces	9	13	4
The political parties	9	9	23
The civil service	4	6	7
The Church of England	6	6	2
The Queen	2	4	1
International bankers	1	3	5
City, Bank of England	1	2	8
The Cabinet	3	2	2
The universities	2	1	2
Big business	2	1	17
Other	2	1	1
None	4	5	14
Don't know	6	7	14

* Less than 0.5%

As Zimbabwe polls, Martin Meredith recounts the pressures for a pre-independence coup

How Rhodesia almost stayed white



General Walls and Lord Soames: mutual distrust. Right, a Zanu-PF guerrilla who helped ensure Mugabe's victory

Duff had come well prepared for such a confrontation. The previous day British officials, hearing rumours of a coup, had enlisted the help of influential figures in the Rhodesian administration whom they had previously taken care to cultivate. One of them, David Young, the Finance Secretary, warned that if Walls went ahead with a coup, he would not get one penny from the banks.

Walls backed off, and eventually agreed to cooperate with Mugabe, enabling the transition from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe to be carried out in a more orderly manner than the British had ever dared hope. But Walls recalls the meeting with Duff and Renwick with much bitterness.

"Typical diplomatic language as to why nothing could be done: a wringing of hands and a 'we can't do anything you know, and it's terribly difficult and the United Nations have been here and people from all over the world are watching us now, and how could we possibly stop it at this stage? We certainly felt that the people we were talking to were beneath contempt'."

Walls's volatile relationship with British officials in Rhodesia caused constant concern at Government House from the first days of British rule. Walls's help was needed not only to ensure that the ceasefire held: his forces were ultimately the only means to protect the small groups of British and Commonwealth troops stationed in the bush if the ceasefire broke down.

The possibility that worried British officials most of all was that Walls, angered by a breach of the ceasefire or some other guerrilla action, would break away from the

Among Labour voters, the most widely perceived threat to our liberties is not big business, or the City, or even the Cabinet - but "the political parties".

Myth six: Most people do not want constitutional change.

It would be truer to say that only a minority have real enthusiasm for change - although sometimes the minority is quite substantial. MORI asked its sample how much each of four possible reforms would "increase your confidence in the British democratic system if it were introduced". In each case more people think the reform would help than think it would not help.

Freedom of information act: 57 per cent think it would help "a great deal" or "a fair amount"; 25 per cent say it would help "just a little" or "not at all". Real enthusiasts - those who say it would help "a great deal" - amount to 30 per cent.

More independence for local government from central government: 55 per cent say it would help. 31 per cent disagree. Enthusiasts: 29 per cent.

Proportional representation for British elections: 50 per cent say it would help, 31 per cent the opposite. Enthusiasts: 23 per cent.

A bill of rights making the European Convention on Human Rights part of UK law: 46 per cent believe it would help, 36 per cent disagree. Enthusiasts: 18 per cent.

Whether the enthusiasm would survive the introduction of any, or all, of these reforms is another matter. Polls often find that we voters are a fickle lot: we say we want something, then reject it once we have it.

Nevertheless, it is plain that whatever cogent reasons may be advanced for not changing Britain's political system, public opinion as it now stands cannot be employed on the side of inertia. Indeed, given the fact that only 55 per cent think Britain's democratic system works well, the poll suggests that the condition of a number of our institutions should be much nearer the top of the political agenda.

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MORI conducted its survey in face-to-face interviews between April 9 and 14, 1985, among a representative quota sample of 1,971 adults aged 16 and over at 170 sampling points throughout mainland Britain. The author is political editor of the New Statesman.

December 1979. At great risk, Soames had been sent out to Rhodesia even before the terms of a ceasefire had been agreed at Lancaster House, in an attempt to prevent the war from escalating and wrecking hopes of an agreement.

Without consulting Soames, British officials in London, facing deadlock with Mugabe and Nkomo, offered them an extra assembly camp for their guerrillas in Rhodesia, on top of the 15 guerrilla camps the British had already agreed with Walls. This concession, together with an ultimatum to Mugabe made privately by his main ally, Mozambique's President Samora Machel, eventually led to agreement at Lancaster House.

But Walls was never consulted. When told of the concession he threatened to back out of the whole exercise. To him, the deal over the extra assembly camp was proof of British duplicity, biding ill for the future. Deputy Governor Duff was sent to calm him down. Duff later described his meeting with Walls as "the worst two hours in my life".

On other occasions the stress that Walls was under nearly brought about the collapse of the ceasefire. In January 1980, learning that a large group of pro-Mugabe guerrillas, 40 miles away from an assembly camp, were refusing to lay down their arms, terms. Walls ordered an air strike.

It would almost certainly have been carried out but for a thunderstorm which prevented the planes from taking off. Given the extra time, British officers managed to work out a compromise and persuade Walls to call it off.

As the election drew close, the single most important issue facing Government House was whether or not to ban Mugabe's Zanu-PF party in areas where intimidation by guerrillas he had kept outside the assembly camps was rife. The evidence against the guerrillas was overwhelming. Much of it had been collected by British election supervisors in the field. As one of Mugabe's own lieutenants, Edson Zvobgo, admits in the *Granada* film: "In fact we had a very large army left, who remained as political commissars in the country, just to ensure we would win the election".

The arguments in favour of banning Zanu-PF came not just from Walls and Muzorewa, but also from Nkomo, Mugabe's old wartime ally, who constantly complained of "terror tactics". More importantly, there were senior British officials at Government House who recommended a partial ban.

The final decision was taken by Soames. His aim all along had been to try to ensure that all the parties which had entered the election race should finish it. He was in no doubt that the Zanu-PF guerrillas were guilty of intimidation on a far greater scale than anyone else. But he believed by then that a partial ban on the party was unlikely to affect the overall result and would complicate the post-election period.

Moreover, he had never been privy to whatever "nods and winks" had been made to the Rhodesians in London, and he had deliberately refrained from finding out.

Soames's decision was the most important ever made by the British in Rhodesia. In the event, Mugabe's election victory was so overwhelming that arguments about the extent of intimidation fell away and Soames, after weeks of mutual hostility, was able to strike up a close relationship with Mugabe, enabling Britain to effect a smooth transition of power.

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The *Rhodesia* programme in *Granada*'s *End of Empire* series will be shown on Channel 4 on July 15. The author is a research fellow at St Antony's College, Oxford.

Anne Sofer

Brecon beacons of reality

The poster patrol, we were told, goes out every day. Canvassers return from their trips into the hills with intelligence of possible sites: the best news is a supportive farmer with a long frontage on a well-used road. So as the Land Rover bumped over cattle-grids and plunged into leafy tunnels and up again into the mountains of mid-Wales we were constantly spotting election posters apparently miles from human habitation: a stretch of blue Conservative, and then - cheers! - an even longer stretch of Day-glo orange. We thought we had sighted a particularly brilliant clutch of Liberal posters the other side of the valley, but it turned out when we reached it to be the local council's road resurfacing crew.

Like all victims (or beneficiaries) of mid-term by-elections, the inhabitants of Brecon and Radnor are learning to accept with a certain wry enjoyment the invasion by the media and party activists. They clutter the village streets and it means one has to answer the door bell several times a day, but at least they are good for tea. A lot of freshly killed Welsh lamb has been bought.

Anyway, the locals are used to eccentric strangers. In the cafe was a large and noisy group of young people from Leicester in woolly hats and boater boots. They were camping up in the hills and making a film about a group of survivors after the end of modern civilization, reverting to savagery until rescued by two girls from a superior colony. It sounded like a cross between *Lord of the Flies* and John Wyndham's *Chrysalis: End of Mankind* it was called. The cafe owner nodded encouragement as they explained it all and piled them with huge plates of egg and chips.

Polls on this by-election show up a large number of "undecideds". That may be so, but what struck us was the large number of posters - most people, apparently, cheerfully prepared to tell the world how they were voting. Even the cafe and the bed and breakfast in the small town were sent to had joined in, and were sporting (respectively) Liberal and Labour posters. The shop next door had a large placard reading "If fish had votes, we'd have no acid rain". It was all very good humoured: even the Alliance's main street headquarters turned out to have been loaned as a favour between friends by a Labour supporter.

This, even more than the sound of rushing water and bleating lambs, was balm to those of us used to London politics. No wonder so many of our compatriots had made their escape to these parts. For there were a fair number of English names dotted among the Gwilliams and Davises and Georges. Peeking through the windows of remote, shut up cottages and seeing the Habitat upholstery and the rush matting, we decided a lot of them were weekenders. "Bet they come from Kenilworth Town", somebody said as we jolied to a stop outside a lovingly restored barn-cum-pottery. She was only a few miles out: it was Edmondton.

But most of the homes were Welsh, and the response was invariably friendly. Where else have I canvassed for a whole day without once having the door slammed in my face? The only dirty look I got

was from a duck, gazing down in a superior way from a hay-loft as I stood in the farmyard asking directions - a more frequent inquiry that day than voting intentions.

But it was not all an idyll. Rural poverty, one of the most silent of today's problems, was visible in the shabby and crumbling little council estates clinging to the edges of many of the towns and villages; and there is rising anxiety about fraying public services - buses, schools, hospitals. The issues throughout Thatcher's Britain are not as different as the scenery.

Yet reflecting on the experience as the 125 hurried us back to Paddington, and generalizing in that outrageously unscientific manner that all party activists feel they are entitled to assume after a hard day's work, I thought I could detect a great difference between the London perspective and that outside.

In London, wicked and cosmopolitan city though it is, we make a moral crusade out of everything.



Richard Lacey: flying the Liberal banner in Brecon

Politics is a matter of principles, rights, ideals. Feelings run high and language is in a perpetual state of hyperbole: only those with a huge capacity for outrage (or an actor's facility in simulating it) can stand the pace. There is a thick layer of hypocrisy in the self-interest parading itself as social concern - whether for the poor widowed ratepayer, the disadvantaged council tenant or the victimized defender of free speech. London politics, for all its ugliness, pretends to be pure.

In the clearer light of the Welsh valleys there seemed to be a more realistic acknowledgement that politics is about competing interests, and that what is needed in political leaders is an ability to strike the balance fairly and get acceptance for it. The people I spoke to were ready to identify themselves by their interest group - farmer, health worker, small hotelier - and admit how that might affect their vote; but then they would stand back from that position and discuss in a more judicious and philosophical way what might be best for the country. The conversations were warmer in personal contact, cooler in political assessment, than one finds in city voters.

I have no cleverly calculated prediction of this election result. "Too close to call" seems to be the pollsters' verdict. (My canvass cards looked pretty healthy, but that is only a fragment of a large and diverse constituency.) I can say, though, that I came back more cheerful than I have been for weeks; somehow restored to sanity.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

moreover... Miles Kington

Rule one House, run another

Political economy is not so very different from good housekeeping. Mrs Thatcher has often been quoted as saying this and - who knows? - she may even have said it. We at *Moreover* House believe that the reverse is true as well, that good housekeeping is based on the same principles as good political government, and that if only the average housewife knew a bit more about the way the country was run, her household would be better organized.

We are delighted, therefore, to announce that from today Mrs Thatcher herself will be contributing a regular advice column for housewives everywhere. All yours, Mrs T. *Good Housekeeping* by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, housewife.

The first thing I want to stress, and I do want to make this abundantly clear, is that it is absolutely no use spending more money than you have got. If you go out to the shops with £5 housekeeping money in your pocket, and you buy £8 worth of food, then you have also spent £3 on credit. Now, where is that £3 going to come from? Nowhere, is the answer. We must learn to live within our means. It's as simple as that.

Of course, it isn't quite as simple as that. There are certain investments we have to make within a household to guard against the future. For example, we have to make sure that it is a well-defended household against any surprise attack, and I like to have my house full of the most modern weapon systems and defence methods to ensure that no aggressor can come up the garden path. Of course it's expensive, especially if you are buying from the Americans, but it's also common sense.

I also believe in making sure that things in my household are peaceful and free from civil disturbance, and my experience in government tells me that the best way to do this is to have a powerful police presence. Of course, it's not the most convenient thing in the world to bump into a policeman every time you go to the lavatory or do the gardening, but we all have to make sacrifices.

You may also find from time to time that sudden emergencies arise

and have to be dealt with as well as paid for. In my own case I was recently obliged to help out some relatives in the Falkland Islands who were in trouble, and I am now helping to build a new airport for them. I don't grudge them this, but it does mean being even more careful with the household budget.

Well, you may ask, how are we going to pay for all this out of £5 housekeeping money? The answer is, of course, that we have to sell off something to raise the money. It's no use going round with a begging bowl. In my case, I have recently sold off the telephone system in our house, the oil in our garden, and most of the contents of our first aid cabinet. Well, you might say, what happens if somebody in the house falls ill and the right medicine is not there?

Well, for heaven's sake, we all have to learn to stand on our own feet, and the answer is quite simple. Anyone who is ill must go out and buy the right medicine! It isn't much to ask, surely, that people make the effort to look after themselves out of their own pocket money?

If being in politics has taught me one thing, it's that being looked after too much tends to sap people's sufficiency. In my household people buy their own medicine if they are ill, do their own food shopping and chip in as much as possible to buy those expensive American guns I was talking about. They are also encouraged to buy their own bedcovers from me, which gives them freedom to go and come as they like, as long as they do it within guidelines which I lay down.

There you have it, Sir Robin. If everyone in a household pays his own way, and they make a contribution to my expenses, and they agree with the policy of selling off the house whenever necessary, you will find that that £5 housekeeping money goes a long way.

But what, you may say, will happen if people's pocket money dries up or there is nothing left in the house to sell? Well, if being a politician has taught me one thing, it is that awkward questions can always be left to another time. I hope to think of an answer before I write my next column.

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THE

The Vatican and the... who again. More than the party line out by some of the departing... warm and comfortable... with the... of the... amplifying making for the... of religion... document which... commentary upon... 1965 decrees of the... Vatican Council called... The Vatican... that teachers are... those earlier landmar... ban-Jewish relations... found it unne... covered all the earl... years of the text rather... find the 1985 docu... equate and incomple... version for British co... at least 1985 appears... as an appendix; it v... been better still... appeared as a second... to emphasize that... should be read togeth... supplanting each o... are in any case, in o... order of authority... teachers' cannot be... a solemn declaratio... council.

That the relations... dent-prone is not sur... the remedy is very n...

Deus ex machina?
 From Mr Gerald Priestland
 Wimbeldon struck by lightning
 report, June 25; I feel we might
 make a significant advance in
 ecology if it could be confirmed
 at the Bishop of Durham has
 tickets for the tournament.
 sincerely,
 GERALD PRIESTLAND.
 Temple Fortune Lane, NW11,
 London 28.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE

June 29: The Queen, attended by Lady Abel Smith, Mr Robert Fellowes and Major Hugh Lindsay, arrived at the Palace of Holyroodhouse for the Royal Tour of Scotland.

The Queen, Colonel-in-Chief, visited the Duke of Lancaster's own Yeomanry at the 75th Anniversary of the formation of the 1st Life Guards. The Queen, Colonel-in-Chief, visited the Duke of Lancaster's own Yeomanry at the 75th Anniversary of the formation of the 1st Life Guards. The Queen, Colonel-in-Chief, visited the Duke of Lancaster's own Yeomanry at the 75th Anniversary of the formation of the 1st Life Guards.

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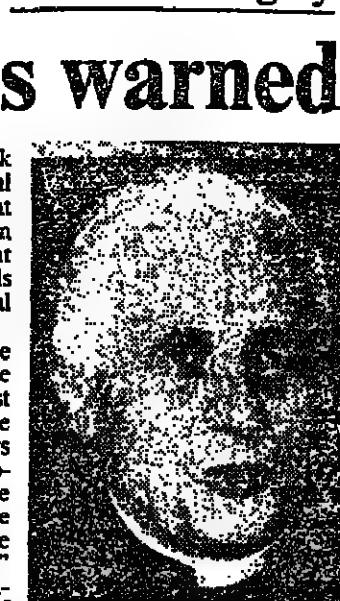
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Catholic bishops warned about Ratzinger

Clifford Longley



Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger: His past catching up with him

Four leading Catholic theologians in Britain have written an open letter to the English bishops warning of the threat to the welfare of the Roman Catholic Church emanating from Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith in Rome. It is an exact reversal of what usually happens: the Congregation writing to the bishops to warn them of a threat from leading theologians.

It is in the form of four signed articles in the present edition of *New Blackfriars*, the Oxford Dominican journal. The editor, Father John Mills OP, and the chairman of the editorial board, Father Timothy Radcliffe OP, excuse this apparent impertinence in their opening editorial, saying: "The church remains Catholic because of the conversation between the theologians and the bishops and the laity carries on... The four theologians who are here writing... do so in the hope that they are contributing to the growth of a church in which we may learn to speak and to listen without fear."

All four are committee members of the new Catholic Theological Association and one, Father Jack Mahoney SJ, is its president. He is a former principal of Heythrop College, London University, where he teaches moral and pastoral theology.

Cardinal Ratzinger's interview in the Milan journal,

orthodoxy by a bureaucratic machine.

Professor Nicholas Lash, Norris-Hulse Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, answers Ratzinger with Newman. There are, he quotes from that earlier cardinal, three aspects of the church: the suffering, feeling, devoted church of the community and its pastors; the inquiring searching church of research and theological investigation; and the church of administration and power, whose major manifestation is the papacy and the Vatican curia.

The health of the organism, Newman said, depends on the equilibrium between the three, not the domination of

two by one. Each corrects, and is corrected by, the others. What Cardinal Ratzinger perceives is in fact a destructive crisis in the dynamic equilibrium of this triangle of forces actually at work.

"It would be most unfortunate if the pessimism of the state of the church today were to give the impression that a priest so centrally placed in our governing structure was ceasing to trust the Catholic Church," he concludes.

Dr Eamon Duffy, a lecturer in the Cambridge divinity faculty, finds Cardinal Ratzinger "world shy". The nineteenth century church shrunk from modernity into its citadel of orthodoxy, and "took on the timeless perfections of the Kingdom it existed to proclaim."

He continued: "This is the lurid and simplistic world of easy dualisms from which Cardinal Ratzinger's oracular voice seems to emanate. For him history, the world outside the church, is the place of the demonic." If the cardinal is right to condemn what he calls "scandalous optimism" there is surely also a thing as scandalous pessimism. And he challenges the notion that the church of the citadel has ever, or could ever, shut out the world.

The authoritarian and hierarchical model which the cardinal prefers to the suspect

alternative of 'partnership, friendship, and brotherhood' did not descend, as he seems to suggest, from heaven. The social, cultural and political assumptions which underlie and shape our present notions of papacy and episcopacy derive from Roman imperial government... This can be no news to Cardinal Ratzinger. He is a man who has and uses power."

Father Fergus Kerr OP, a theology don at Oxford, calls Cardinal Ratzinger's picture of the church "a relatively innocuous example of this long boring tradition of hyped-up, panic mongering hyperbole" which is the constant theme of the papacy when in its doomsday mood. Most of the cardinal's examples of crisis and collapse is an oratorical fantasy populated with straw men and bogaboos "in Britain, at any rate, the other name for 'Vatican II' is 'justice and peace'." From Finland to Spain, Father Kerr denies that Catholics would begin to recognize themselves in Cardinal Ratzinger's bleak portrait. On point after point, Father Kerr offers refutation: the real threat to the faith, if there is one, he states, is the doctrinal distortion and dilution achieved in the new English liturgy, to which Cardinal Ratzinger does not refer.

Ratzinger on the Faith: *New Blackfriars*, Oxford, ON1 3LY; June edition 65p.

Memorial services

Marquess of Bristol

A memorial service for the Marquess of Bristol was held at St Mary's, Ipswich, Suffolk, on Friday, June 28. The Provost of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich officiated, assisted by the Rev J. Brooks. The lesson was read by Lord Nicholas Hervey, son and Lord Abinger gave an address. Those present included the Marquess and Marchioness of Bristol, son and daughter-in-law, and other members of the family, the Mayor and Mayoress of St Edmundsbury and representatives of the Monarchist League and the Order of St Lazarus.

KENSINGTON PALACE

June 30: The Prince of Wales, President, the Royal British Legion, this morning visited the "Jaminin 85" Performing Arts Festival in Battersea. The Prince of Wales, President, the Royal British Legion, this morning visited the "Jaminin 85" Performing Arts Festival in Battersea.

KENSINGTON PALACE

June 30: The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester returned to Royal Air Force Base on Saturday, June 29. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester returned to Royal Air Force Base on Saturday, June 29.

The following are in attendance: The Earl of Airli (Lord Chamberlain), the Countess of Airli and Lady Abel Smith. Ladies in Waiting, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore (Private Secretary to the Queen), Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Ashmore (Master of the Household), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John

Marriages

of Mr Kerry McDonagh, elder son of Mr and Mrs James McDonagh, of Runcorn, Cheshire, and Miss Anna Nesbitt, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Eric Nesbitt, of Farnborough, Sussex, Father R. McCurdy and Father W. Timmons officiated.

Mr B. Carey and Miss N. C. Shackleton

The marriage took place at St Luke's Parish Church, Heywood on June 29 between Mr Brian Carey and Miss Nicolette Katharina Shackleton. The bride was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Canon Alan Horowitz, the bride was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Canon Alan Horowitz.

Mr L. G. Hazard and Miss M. S. Sedghara

The marriage took place at St John's Church, London, on Friday, June 28, at 4.30 p.m. The bride was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Canon Alan Horowitz, the bride was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Canon Alan Horowitz.

Mr R. F. O'Neill and Miss C. A. D. George

The marriage took place on Friday, June 28, at 4.30 p.m. The bride was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Canon Alan Horowitz, the bride was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Canon Alan Horowitz.

Mr K. J. McDonagh and Miss C. A. Nesbitt

The marriage took place on Saturday, June 29, at 4.30 p.m. The bride was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Canon Alan Horowitz, the bride was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Canon Alan Horowitz.

Mr K. J. McDonagh and Miss C. A. Nesbitt

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Parliament this week

Commons, Today (12.30) Debate on Private Members' Motion on Housing

Tomorrow (12.30) Debate on Opposition Motion on the Health Service: Motion on the British Steel Corporation (Borrowing)

Wednesday (12.30) Proceedings on Sporting Events: Motion on the Health Service: Motion on the British Steel Corporation (Borrowing)

Thursday (12.30) Debate on the Health Service: Motion on the British Steel Corporation (Borrowing)

Friday (12.30) Private Members' Bills: Motion on the Health Service: Motion on the British Steel Corporation (Borrowing)

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Church news

The Rev C. A. Taylor, Vicar of Marlborough

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The newest name in financial management is already an outstanding success.

Today, there's a new name in financial management.

Allied Dunbar.

It's a company you already know because we're market leaders and one of Britain's largest financial management groups.

750,000 private investors have already entrusted over £3 billion to our care.

When we started in 1971 as Hambro Life, we were soon changing the face of the industry. We pioneered the Managed Bond Fund. We developed the first Executive Pension Plan. We revolutionised Whole Life Assurance and we created the Financial Management Programme—Britain's first fully integrated financial management service.

In fact over the years we've developed a positive approach to change. Some ignore it. Some adapt to it. We like to harness it—to take advantage of change to provide new and better services. So too with our change of name.

As Allied Dunbar we now bring together the services of:

Allied Dunbar Assurance—
Britain's largest Unit Linked Company

Allied Dunbar Unit Trusts—
Britain's third largest Unit Trust Group

Allied Dunbar & Company—
Private Banking Services

Allied Dunbar Provident—
Market leaders in Home Income Plans

Allied Dunbar International—
Banking and Investment for Expatriates

Allied Dunbar is a company of the highest quality and entrepreneurial drive. A company with proven money management ability which will meet the challenge of the future just as it has shaped the success of the past.

In short, the most dynamic, the most innovative, the most distinctive financial management group.



ALLIED DUNBAR

THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT GROUP.



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Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your right share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
1	Dea (George)	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
2	Phoenix Timber	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
3	Trent	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
4	HAT	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
5	Helical Bar	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
6	Breadon & Cloud Hill	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
7	Douglas (RM)	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
8	Brown & Jackson	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
9	Amelies	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
10	Best Bros	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
11	Forward Tech	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
12	Electricals	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
13	Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
14	Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
15	Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
16	Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
17	Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
18	Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
19	Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
20	Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
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25	Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
26	Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
27	Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
28	Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
29	Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
30	Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
31	Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
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36	Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
37	Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
38	Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
39	Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0
40	Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.0	10.0

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

Stock out-	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
standing	Friday	Week	Yield	Week	Week

SHORTS (Under Five Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (Five to Ten Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (Ten to Fifteen Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (Fifteen to Twenty Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (Twenty to Twenty-Five Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (Twenty-Five to Thirty Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (Thirty to Thirty-Five Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (Thirty-Five to Forty Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (Forty to Forty-Five Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (Forty-Five to Fifty Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (Fifty to Fifty-Five Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (Fifty-Five to Sixty Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (Sixty to Sixty-Five Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (Sixty-Five to Seventy Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (Seventy to Seventy-Five Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (Seventy-Five to Eighty Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (Eighty to Eighty-Five Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (Eighty-Five to Ninety Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (Ninety to Ninety-Five Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (Ninety-Five to One Hundred Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (One Hundred to One Hundred-Five Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (One Hundred-Five to One Hundred-Ten Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (One Hundred-Ten to One Hundred-Fifteen Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (One Hundred-Fifteen to One Hundred-Twenty Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (One Hundred-Twenty to One Hundred-Twenty-Five Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (One Hundred-Twenty-Five to One Hundred-Thirty Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (One Hundred-Thirty to One Hundred-Thirty-Five Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

SHORTS (One Hundred-Thirty-Five to One Hundred-Forty Years)	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Begin, Today. Dealings End, July 12. Contango Day, July 15. Settlement Day, July 22.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

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Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yield	P/E

THE TIMES

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Economic convergence - the wrong medicine

One of the silliest recent official pronouncements on our economic ills comes in the report on the exchange-rate system prepared - over a full two years, for heaven's sake - by the "Group of 10" industrial governments. With the printer's ink hardly dry on this remarkable document, we are seeing it daily disproved by yet another twist in the currency saga.

Shying away from more radical views, the Group of 10 offered us the placebo that exchange-rate stability was best pursued by the achievement of economic "convergence", a goal to be reached by compatible and "sound" policies. We can be asked to swallow one of two nasty-tasting conclusions on floating exchange rates, but not this useless little yellow pill.

First, it can be argued that exchange-rate stability is not a desirable end in itself, that volatility is a price worth paying for the freedom to liberate capital markets - indeed, that rapid exchange-rate movements are a vital way of venting financial pressures. Alternatively, it can be argued that greater exchange-rate stability is essential if protectionism is to be forced into retreat and world interest rates lowered, in which case quite difficult decisions need to be taken by central bankers and their masters.

It is simply not possible to argue, against all real world evidence, that similar economic policies will naturally stabilize exchange rates, even supposing they will automatically produce similar economic performance in countries of very different scale and resources.

Purline go-it-alone policies by medium-sized economies will be penalized by the foreign exchange markets. But anyone who supposes that relative inflation rates dictate exchange rates (which is what platitudes about convergence usually imply) should ask themselves why sterling has been recovering against the mark. Trade flows present the same puzzle. Admittedly, sluggish German growth has taken the gilt off the *Wirtschaftswunder* - but on this score the yen should be strategically high.

I know: there are plenty of explanations. It may just be a matter of timing in Europe: now sterling is back to end-1983 levels against the mark, it may have recovered from its excessive depreciation, leaving the mark to take on its natural role as the haven of funds escaping from the dollar. This appears to be the Bank of England's view.

The yen is affected by the peculiarities of Japan's financial markets and its barriers to financial invasion, on which the American Government expended so much negotiating endeavour.

But currencies will always be subject to special factors, such as oil prices or East-West tension. Exchange rates will always be on the rebound from some previous reaction. They are not instantly determined by pleasing fundamentals, such as trade balances or long-term investment flows - nor are they stabilized, as Lord Lever points out in today's *Lloyds Bank Review*, by speculators taking a long-term view. Speculation, as he says, tends to "diggy-back" an existing trend.

In the words of Paul Volcker of the Federal Reserve, whom he admiringly quotes, "Money will not manage itself and certainly international money will not." Lord Lever has perhaps a touch too much faith in the ability of all good me to co-operate in running the world. But here he is avoiding the follies of perfectionism and displaying a realism which is a challenge to those who pride themselves on pragmatic detachment.

First, he correctly focuses on the true source of recent exchange-rate movements: the huge shift in behaviour of the dollar-nominated American banking system, which has outweighed the opposite shift in American trade. This had precious

little to do with American economic performance, convergent or otherwise - it had a lot to do with the reaction of American bankers to past overvaluing overseas.

It is the belief that this reaction is nearly spent that renders the dollar so vulnerable to every quirk of the American growth figures (themselves compiled in a statistically volatile manner that hardly helps). Yet the Group of 10 is still prating of quite different influences, and endorsing the notion that a few public sermons on convergent government policies by the International Monetary Fund would steer us closer to stability.

Government policies can certainly affect exchange-rates. But watch the slight-of-hand: It is not possible to say that floating exchange rates provide national independence while arguing that governments should be coerced, begged or persuaded into adopting policies designed to stabilize currencies.

Like so many nursery lectures, this depends on the notion that international persuasion is all for our own good. So it may be, but it must allow room for adult disagreement about the proper direction of policy. The very notion of "convergence" begs the question of what should be converged upon. It also introduces an unnecessary complication into economic diplomacy.

It is all very well for us unofficial Noses-Parkers in the Press to pass strictures on American economic policy. But if the national interests of other governments lie fundamentally in a stable pattern of exchange rates, why disguise them with interlinguistic comments on domestic fiscal and monetary policies?

This has immediate relevance not only to Britain's dealings with the Reagan Administration. Where Mr Nigel Lawson's reversion to the role of financial journalist cannot be said to have much impact, but also to the course of our own monetary policy. If the fearful muddle surrounding the broad money aggregate, Sterling M3, is not fairly quickly resolved, it seems probable that the Government is going to move further towards the elevation of money GDP to a central target position.

This is a useful framework for projections of growth and inflation, and would be presentationally easier than the motorway acronyms that distinguish existing monetary targets. Since it is not a readily-available statistic, however, it is useless as a day-to-day, or even month-to-month, guide to the monetary authorities. So we are approaching the proper moment to clear up the Government's ambivalent attitude to the most instantly-available statistic of all the sterling exchange rate.

The dilemma for the Government is that the pound has strengthened while the broad money numbers remain confusingly large. It faces a choice between concentrating day-to-day policy on the exchange rate, both as a measure of counter-inflationary pressure and as a means of maintaining it - or of hopping right off sterling M3 on to another measure.

Such gadfly monetarism would be weakened by the conviction that the Government secretly cared more about the exchange rate anyway. An open focus on the exchange rate would be resisted by those who think we are about to plunge against the mark - this is the kind of second-guessing that has kept us out of the European exchange mechanism for too long, and neglects the point that if both the exchange rate and the domestic monetary aggregates say we are out of line with the heart of Europe, we will have to keep monetary policy relatively tight anyway.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

IBM joins world computer race

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The entry of International Business Machines into the telecommunications market has created a battle of the titans which is expected to alter profoundly the business of information gathering and transmission.

The company's \$1 billion alliance with MCI Communications Corporation places it in direct competition with American Telephone and Telegraph Company in the race to communicate through a global network of home and office computers.

The liaison with MCI, which gives IBM an initial 16 per cent interest, will allow the multinational computer company to begin building an infrastructure to transmit data and voice and communications and pictures.

Analysts said that IBM's surprise decision to buy into MCI "probably reflects a management belief that the growth of the computer business hinges on the ability to connect a disparate system of processors in distant areas."

AT & T is headed in the same direction, having spent the last

year and a half attempting to build a computer business to complement its vast communications network.

At the same time it is expected that a significant number of companies which leapt into the communications business after the break-up of AT & T in 1982 are going to fold.

Analysts said only a handful have the resources to compete with AT & T and IBM in the de-regulated world of telecommunications which requires vast amounts of technology.

OECD says record growth in rescheduling will continue

By Our Financial Staff

International borrowers should find willing lenders for the rest of the year as they continue to seek large sums to refinance their debts, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) said yesterday. But less developed countries are unlikely to find much of an increase in funds available.

The 24-nation group of industrial countries said in a quarterly review of financial trends that lending grew at a record pace in the early months of the year and that the pattern should be sustained at least until December.

Refinancing and consolidation of earlier loans is "likely to remain heavy in the coming months as the improvement in borrowing terms... makes it particularly attractive to reshape outstanding debt."

Companies would also ar-

range credit facilities ahead of needs to take advantage of low borrowing costs or to establish themselves in international markets.

In April and May international borrowings reached a quarterly rate of \$64.8 billion (\$50.23 billion) compared with \$49.6 billion in January to March and \$195.4 billion for 1984.

The review said that the most creditworthy less-developed countries had raised considerable sums in recent months, but other borrowers could hope for little more than some short-term trade finance.

East European borrowers should greatly increase the \$3.4 billion they borrowed last year, as their fourth successive year of combined trade surpluses with the West enhanced their credit ratings.

The review added that, in the

longer term, banks looked likely to retain an important role in international capital markets despite changes in methods of lending.

The shift from traditional bank loans to a wide range of bond and securities markets "is no doubt the most important change that has confronted the international capital market during the past decade."

Meanwhile, Chile's military government has followed up a vital foreign debt refinancing agreement with a devaluation of the peso and a package of potentially unpopular economic measures.

Senior Modesto Collados, minister for the economy, announced that the official rate of the peso was being devalued to 168.9 to the dollar from 155.72, a fall of 7.8 per cent. Import duties are being cut to 20 per cent from 30 and a series

of tax incentives for exporters is being introduced.

The measures clearly mark a return to the financial orthodoxy favoured by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and by the conservative, free-market economists who ran the economy for President Augusto Pinochet until late 1983.

Mr Awad Abd Elmagdy, the Sudanese finance minister, said yesterday that Sudan was seeking to reschedule its multi-billion dollar foreign debts but that it would not resort to the Eurodollar market for help with its financial problems.

Mexico's decision to allow its banks to re-enter the foreign exchange market and effectively devalue the so-called free peso rate is likely to put pressure on the controlled rate, which accounts for 80 per cent of foreign exchange dealings, bankers in Mexico City said.

Growth in money is on target says LBS

By David Smith

Economics Correspondent

An optimistic forecast on the money supply and interest rates is published today by the London Business School. The school's *Financial Outlook* says that money supply growth this year will be comfortably within the Government's target range, while base rates will decline gradually to 8 per cent over the next 18 months.

The forecast projects sterling M3 growth of 6.8 per cent in the current financial year, below the mid-point of the Government's 5-9 per cent target range. Next year's growth is forecast to be 7.1 per cent, compared with a likely target range of 4-8 per cent.

The school's optimism on money supply is based on a fall in the public sector borrowing requirement from £10.1 billion in 1984-85 to £7.9 billion this year.

Companies are expected to reduce their borrowing from the banks and issue £1 billion of medium-term corporate bills. The foreign currency and external counterparts of the money supply, and non-deposit liabilities, are expected to reduce sterling M3 by about £4.6 billion.

The other main money supply measure, M0, is also expected to perform well within target ranges as a result of high but declining interest rates.

The *Financial Outlook* also examines what it describes as "probably the largest tax avoidance scheme yet seen in this country". This is the system whereby the personal sector pays into pension funds, enjoys tax relief, which then buys gilts from the Government. Inflows into the funds and interest on gilts are both tax-exempt.

Directors expect inflation to stay above 5%

By Our Financial Staff

Leading businessmen fear inflation will rise above 5 per cent this year. The latest Business Opinion Survey from the Institute of Directors show that two out of three businessmen are forecasting a higher inflation rate in 1985.

Inflation is now 7 per cent and not one of those surveyed believed that it would drop below 5 per cent this year. One in ten senior businessmen expect inflation to be significantly over the 5 per cent target set by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Despite this disbelief in the Government's ability to keep a stable 5 per cent inflation rate, businessmen strongly support the Chancellor's policies. Of the company directors interviewed last month, 77 per cent said their companies were doing well.

Businessmen believe that the advent of Sunday trading will boost economic activity. They also support overwhelmingly the Government's proposed overhaul of the Welfare State system.

TSB strengthens top team for float

By Richard Thomson

The Trustee Savings Bank Group has announced a series of senior management appointments to strengthen its position before its planned flotation in the Stock Exchange next February.

Mr David Backhouse is to become chairman of TSB Trust Company, replacing Mr Reginald Jeune who has been chairman since 1979. Mr Backhouse, aged 46, headed Dunbar & Co, the private bank and investment services company, from 1973.

Dunbar was bought by Hambro Life, the life assurance company, in 1982, and Mr Backhouse retired from Hambro two years later. His appointment to TSB Trust Co is his first important one in the City since then.

Mr Norman Hay, who retired in 1983 as deputy chief general manager of Royal Insurance, has been appointed as an additional deputy chairman of TSB Trust Co.

Mr J. Dundas Hamilton is becoming chairman of UDT Holdings and United Dominions Trust, the consumer credit arm of the group. Mr Hamilton joined the companies in 1983 and has recently retired as senior partner of the broking firm Fielding, Newson-Smith & Co. Mr Lyndon Bolton has been appointed deputy chairman.



David Backhouse: joining as TSB Trust Co chairman.

The appointment of Mr Leslie Priestley as chief general manager of TSB England & Wales, the largest part of the banking group, was announced several weeks ago. Mr Priestley replaces Mr Philip Charlton, who retains his post as chief general manager of TSB Group.

The additions to the TSB management were designed to bring in outside experience in areas where there was felt to be a lack within the group, a spokesman said.

The TSB was changing from a saving bank into a large financial services company as all the important changes had to be completed ahead of the group's stock market launch.

Business failures up by 4%

By Our Financial Staff

Business failures are still at a record level with company liquidations again rising in the first half of 1985.

The latest survey from Dun & Bradstreet, the business information service, shows that business going into liquidation rose by 4 per cent to 7,984 over the corresponding period in 1984, but bankruptcies fell by 17 per cent.

For England, London and the south-east is still the worst hit area, followed by the north-west, the west Midlands and the north-east.

London and the south-east again accounted for more than half the company failures. Liquidations rose by 10.6 per cent to 3,863 over the first half of 1984 but bankruptcies fell by 28 per cent to 1,013.

The north-west accounted for 13.6 per cent of England's company liquidations, a 14 per cent rise over the 1984 figure. The west Midlands' 716 liquidations were 10 per cent of the English total.

Scotland experienced a 43 per cent fall in company liquidations, from 594 in the first half of 1984 to 310.

Dun & Bradstreet says that, overall, the rate of business failure, while remaining high, appears to be levelling off.

US NOTEBOOK

T-bonds lift the pessimism

Another reassessment of the prospects for the American economy last week led to another switch in the trend of bond prices and of interest rates generally.

The pessimism about bonds generated by the unexpectedly high "flash" estimates for second quarter GNP - a rise at an annual rate of 3.1 per cent - was swept away by the report on the index of leading indicators for May.

Initially, it seemed this report confirmed the uptrend of the economy that came out of the second quarter GNP report.

The index of leading indicators for May rose 0.7 per cent. This was lower than the 1.1 per cent that had been expected. But then a significant revision for March and April had the effect of transforming the movement of the index for the three months combined into a zero net change.

The result was to confirm doubts in the financial markets about the second quarter GNP flash - doubts that the number was too high and out of line with a wealth of other evidence indicating weakness in the US economy.

The effect on the bond market was swift and powerful.

The September Treasury bond contract which had fallen from a peak of 79 on June 18 to just over 75 on June 26, rounded to close on Friday at 77½, thus making up more than half its losses from the June 18 peak.

Cash bonds also responded very positively. By June 28 the 11½ per cent 2015 bond had bounced back from its low of 105 (yield 10.66) to 107½ (yield 10.46).

The short end of the markets also benefited from the reappraisal of the outlook.

The three-month Treasury bills yield fell back to 6.50 per cent, having been up about 7.1 per cent.

Talk of a cut in the discount rate which had been abandoned in the financial community once the GNP number was announced on June 20, revived. The rate of Federal funds - about 7.7 per cent on Friday - and the discount rate - 7.5 per cent - are once again very close to each other.

There is also speculation about a sweeping change in the leading figures at the Fed. President Reagan will be able to appoint three members, thus ensuring Reaganite control over the Fed for years to come.

Maxwell Newton

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PROFIT FROM OUR SKILLS

London listing for BSN

France's largest food and drink company, BSN, has obtained a London listing for its shares. The shares are already listed in Paris and four other European cities.

The listing in London has been arranged by way of an introduction by Lazard Brothers, the merchant bank.

BSN started as a flat glass manufacturer but has now diversified by acquisition. Its well known brands include Kronenbourg and Kanterbrau beers, Evian mineral water, Gervais soft cheese and Danone yoghurt.

Profits grew in each of the past five years except in 1984 when they were depressed by the cost of brewery companies. Two French firms FF 1.42 million (£118 million) to FF 1.32 million (£110 million).

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

Friday's close and change on week

FT Ind Ord	938.6 (-24.6)
FT All Share	595.94 (-15.5)
FT Govt Securities	81.70 (-0.25)
FT-SE 100	1,224.9 (-27.1)
Bargains	23,628
Datastream USM	97.57 (-6.22)
New York Dow Jones	1,385.24 (+11.09)
Telnyx Nikkei Dow	12,882.09 (+247.33)
Hong Kong Hang Seng	1,570.81 (+9.48)
Amsterdam	213.5 (+4.0)
Sydney: AO	360.8 (+7.1)
Frankfurt Commerzbank	1,425.5 (-1.5)
Brussels General	314.71 (-9.22)
Paris: CAC	225.7 (+0.1)
Zurich SKA General	380.90 (+11.0)

CURRENCIES

Friday's close and change on week

London:	
£: \$1.3087 (+0.0245)	
£: DM 3.9880 (+0.0324)	
£: SwFr 3.3250 (+0.0303)	
£: FF 12.0850 (+0.09)	
£: Yen 325.30 (+6.75)	
£ Index: 81.3 (+1.3)	
New York:	
£: \$1.3080	
£: DM 3.9825	
£ Index: 143.7 (-1.4)	
EDU 20.587745	
SDR 20.771356	

INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Base: 12½%	
3-month interbank: 12½%-12¾%	
3-month eligible bills: 12-11½%	
buying rate	
US:	
Prime Rate: 9.50%	
Federal Funds: 8.0%	
3-month Treasury Bills: 8.83-8.81	
Long bond: 106½%-107½%	

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim:	Flinting Cleaverhouse Investment Trust, LPA Holdings, Oakwood Group, Finales: Great Northern Telegraph, Wingham Morris, Marston Thompson & Evershed, J. Rothschild, Save and Prosper Return of Assets Investments, Scottish and Newcastle Breweries.
TOMORROW - Interim:	Unicraft Kilgour, Finales: CML Microsystems, Daimler Group, GEC, Mountleigh Group, Pape Group, Benjamin Priest, Vospar.
WEDNESDAY - Interim:	Norfolk Capital Group, Finales: Birmingham Mint, Equity Consort Investment Trust, Hollis Group, Sarasota Technology, R. W. Toothill, Wedgwood.
THURSDAY - Interim:	Nona, Finales: Clogau Gold Mines, Daejan Holdings, Greene King and Sons, Norbair Electronics, Zygal Dynamics.
FRIDAY - Interim:	Nona, Finales: Jacksons Bourne End.

TEMPUS

Gilt: City waits while the Cabinet plays Chequers

Some people file into a room, looking tense. It is a summer day in a country house close to London. They sit round a table. They speak. Sometimes they agree. Sometimes they disagree. Speeches are made. There is no summing up. They leave the room.

Such, reportedly, was last week's important Cabinet meeting at Chequers to discuss the Government's long-term economic objectives. Meanwhile, the City waits to discover exactly what burden of finance it will be expected to bear. To the extent that any school of thought round the table becomes dominant, then the borrowing requirement will rise or fall, with a consequent impact on the yield curve.

Immediately after the Chequers meeting, the Chancellor was first into the field as an apologist for the current commitment to tax cuts, presumably financed by asset sales, and expenditure controls. From the bunker of the Carlton Club, the Chancellor chided the Confederation of British Industry in Centre Point for daring to request a 2-point cut in rates.

Short traders viewed this with some dismay, since the Chancellor's comments appeared to postpone any fall in interest rates. On the other hand, it did reinforce the strong counter-inflation commitment which he made in the Budget.

It is probably unfair to suggest that the Chancellor has muddled the waters of the debate yet again. But corporate profit trends are now especially hard to gauge. The point is simply not an easy one to make as the Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin emphasizes. What the Bulletin also reveals is that during the

March to May period this year it was virtually impossible to make any other points with conviction either. MO, the new improved monetary variable, receives a fairly up-tempo treatment in the Bulletin, with EM3 downgraded to something approaching a support role.

Yet as the Bank appears to point out, neither monetary dial played much of a role in determining the policy attitude to interest rates, which were almost completely influenced by the sterling-dollar interplay across the exchanges. Casually, the Bank mentions that at one point sterling fell to \$1.04 - not an experience to forget quickly.

The impact of the crisis prompted the Bank to adopt a substantially more interventionist role in money markets, in order to keep sterling rates high, this frequently ran counter to market wishes. Thus in February 21, the Bank bought bills at the downward slope of the interbank yield curve indicated market expectation that interest rates would fall.

The Bank is quite about its policy in the gilt-edged market. The Bulletin authors state: "With market sentiment dominated by volatile movements in the exchange rate of the dollar, the authorities made substantial use of issues of small tranches of stock to take advantage of the additional flexibility which this technique allows."

In all, the authorities made 26 such issues to sell a total of £3 billion gross of gilts. Normally about seven or so gilt issues are needed in the spring quarter. The precautionary attitude was well-founded. The sterling crisis had a convulsive impact on the yield curve. That the authorities suc-

ceeded in selling the stock is clear. But why they had to sell the stock, if MO was the preferred variable, remains a puzzle. Gilt funding is needed only in the context of broader monetary aggregate. Yet most of the references in the Bulletin are simply to money figures, an expedient which falls flat on its face in the description of banking February figures. These are described as disappointing, when M1 fell by 0.2 per cent, £M3 rose by 0.5.

The Bank was plainly receiving conflicting messages during the spring but ploughed on regardless. Evidence exists in the pages of the Bulletin that its dealing techniques were yet again deployed at their most Machiavellian.

What, for example, should traders make the suggestion that in the first month of the period a particular demand for index-linked stock existed: this reflected market expectations that the Budget might tax pension funds' investment income? Heavy sales of stock took place, although sadly, as the Bulletin reports, "index-linked stocks fell after the Budget, as the expectation that pension funds would be taxed proved unfounded."

Another really quite imaginative expedient which the authorities used was the trick of evening out the schedule of maturities by issuing stock in years with relatively low amounts of stock due to be redeemed.

Behind all these manoeuvres, of course, lay the realization that with interest rates jacked up to protect sterling, and the yield curve backward sloping in a highly precautionary configuration, it was virtually impossible to employ the old Duke of York techniques to get the market going.

ORDINARY SHARES

Brook Street girls attract a boom and catch the predators' eyes

Employment agencies, one of the most cyclical sectors on the stock market, are enjoying their best upswing for more than a decade. The question investors must now consider is how much further the agencies' share prices have to go. Is there still time to hop aboard for a profitable ride, or should existing shareholders cash in and move on?

The answer, I believe, is that there is still time to go for. While it might be worthwhile for holders to cash in enough of their shares to cover their original outlay, each of the four quoted companies is either undergoing or on the verge of strategic changes which should enhance its attractions over the next 12 months. They include Brook Street Bureau, Blue Arrow, Hestair and Reed Executive.

The purest of the quartet is Brook Street, in that it concentrates solely on the supply of temporary staff and, as the company's annual puts it, "the introduction of candidates for permanent employment". But the boom has been mainly directed at the temporaries.

In the past three years, Brook Street has recovered from a yearly loss of £1.5 million to a pre-tax profit of £1.4 million. The scope for further improvement is indicated by the fact that the group's best performance was a profit of £2.7 million as far back as 1979. Turnover that year was 30 per cent higher than in 1984, and the general level of prices has risen 60 per cent in the meantime.

The company's change in fortunes has been marked by a rise in the share price from a 1983 low of 15p to the 1985 high of 140p, struck last week. The latest drive has been

fueled by the belief that a takeover may be imminent. Apart from the Brook Street name, the group has a portfolio of established high street brands, including Action Girl, Apex, Challoners and Pace. The joint chairman and leading shareholder, Mr Eric and Mrs Margery Hurst, are both 71.

Would-be buyers have been knocking on the Hurst's door for some time, but there is reason to think that the talking has taken a more serious turn of late.

A rumour has been floating round the stock market to the effect that Blue Arrow is the suitor. Whether or not that is so, there is also a strong suggestion that interest has been shown by a medium-sized conglomerate with no existing employment agency operations.

Any deal must, of course, take account of the wishes of the Hursts, particularly as Margery is said to want to retain a continuing involvement in the business. An asking price of 200p may be a little steep, implying as it does a p/e ratio of 27 on last year's profits, but the Hurst's birth right will not come cheap. It is worth noting in mind that Ecco of Switzerland holds 5 per cent.

The other three quoted employment agency groups must be looked at with an eye on their diversifications. Blue Arrow, which went onto the unlisted securities market a year ago under the energetic leadership of Mr Tony Berry, has shifted its emphasis from recruitment to the temp market and cleaning, reflecting Mr Berry's former connections with Bregentree.

The shares have been strong, despite several additional dollops of paper on to the market in the past few months. At current levels they yield a mere one per cent, but Mr Berry has the option to play the fairy godmother: last year's dividend was covered 5.9 times. While that indicates a prudent regard for the next downturn in the temp cycle, there should be scope to pass rather more cash back to shareholders in the immediate future.

Hestair, by contrast, has been under a cloud since its takeover of Duple, the coach body firm. That is coming right, but it is the Atlas, Rand and SOS employment bureau which are expected to be the star performers in the current financial year.

The shares are looking well into the future. They have the same rating as Blue Arrow, but in Hestair's case all the available profits were distributed last year. The yield is 5.8 per cent.

Reed, whose yearly results should be published this month, is an enigma which may be on the verge of a re-rating. It has dutifully ridden the temp boom by opening more outlets and by offering free word processing lessons.

A drug on Reed shares for several years has been Medicare, its chain of drug shops which has taken far longer than expected to generate the targeted profits. But James Capel, the stockbroker, claims that Medicare should double profits this year to £700,000 and may be floated off on to the USM.

Medicare has just acquired a new managing director, Mr Rod Harris, who has joined the company from Superdrug, the retail chain where he was buying director.

Like Blue Arrow, Reed has a thin yield with a fat cover. However, its p/e ratio of 18 is the lowest of the quartet, a situation which should be corrected.

William Kay
City Editor

Sports Commentary

David Miller

The best moment of the third day of the second Test at Lord's was, of course, when the two men shook hands at the end of the match. It was a moment of cricket, the two men shook hands at the end of the match.

It was a moment which epitomised what has always been the essence of cricket, indeed the expression which became part of the English language and was acknowledged by non-cricketing nations as being a mark of the civilized behaviour which characterized the English and those with whom they competed in the game. It set a standard not merely for other sports but for other spheres of life.

The mutual respect between Botham and Border is an instinctive reaction which is a mark of the civilized behaviour which characterized the English and those with whom they competed in the game. It set a standard not merely for other sports but for other spheres of life.

There was a small but gratifying moment at Wimbledon on Friday when Camille Benoit, a young black American, conceded a point to Gabriela Sabatini in contradiction of a line call which put the Argentinean within two points of victory. Would that more players emulated her.

Reputably, a belief that a sense of sportsmanship will prevail among spectators is unfounded these days, even in cricket, as was demonstrated at Headingley at the final ball. While it is to be hoped that stewards and police will be able to control spectators at the conclusion at Lord's tomorrow, what is required, alongside the new legislation on alcohol consumption at football grounds, is a strengthening of the law and penalties on trespassers, to deal with any spectator who invades the area of play in any sport. It is naive to suppose that cricket is safe.

Resentment over payments

The defeat of Cram and Over at Gateshead in the international against Czechoslovakia and France emphasizes the urgent need for rationalisation by the British board and A.A.A. of the new participation payments to athletes. A team is a team: it is nonsense that two or three stars should be receiving four-figure sums for running for their country while others are getting little more than the bus fare to the stadium.

Wonder what Orley, for instance, received for winning the javelin, or Hottelings for being first in the 5,000 (behind the guest from the United States). Frank Dick, Britain's chief coach, has always insisted that international matches are an important part of the preparation for many athletes for the Olympic and world championships, but justifiable resentment by some over disproportionate payments will undermine team events, including the European Cup. Payments to stars for individual grand prix events is something quite different.

Crocker plea to be heeded

Summarily kicked out of court in their stupid attempt to sidestep collective responsibility for the Brumley disaster, Manchester United and the other League clubs excluded from European competition may now pause to consider in what way they can aid the reputation of English football rather than further embarrass it. It would be nice if United, who were, but no longer, stood for all that was best in the game, and Liverpool gave a lead by responding to Ted Crocker's appeal to the League for postponement of matches on a Saturday before the World Cup fixture with Romania next autumn. A respectable performance by England in Mexico next summer is the most obvious route to restoring some of our damaged prestige.

The conciliatory visit by representatives of Liverpool to Turin a week ago was, by all accounts, shamefully inept and lacking in humility. Derek Hatton, deputy leader of Liverpool City Council, made it a blatantly party political platform, devoid of sincere remorse, and David Sheppard, the Anglican Bishop, who should know better, was a quiescent supporter.

William Kay
City Editor

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HORSE SHOW

Whitaker by Jingo may borrow a horse

By Jenny MacArthur

Michael Whitaker's top horse Amanda, on whom he had been chosen to represent Britain at this summer's European show jumping championships, may not be able to compete at this week's Royal Show which starts today at Stoneleigh in Warwickshire. The ten-year-old horse, owned by the Next team, knocked herself in its ribs on Saturday and is slightly lame. She will travel down to Stoneleigh but Whitaker's wife, Veronica, said yesterday that she will not be jumping for the first day or two.

Whitaker, who last year won the BSJA national championship - the Royal's main show jumping class - on Amanda, hopes to ride his World Cup horse, Warren Point, who is having his first big outing since injuring himself a month ago on a concussion for exercising horses. With another top horse, Tamara, off form, Mrs Whitaker said that Michael may have to borrow her horse, Jingo, for some of the classes this week.

The other three members of the team for the European championship - Michael's older brother John, Nick Skelton and Malcolm Pryor - are all at Stoneleigh, although the latter will ride Diamond Seeker and not his top horse, Towerlands. Angelzark, who is resting after his outstanding performance at the Royal International, "We would like him to last at least another three years" said Mrs Pryor, who masterminded the 14-year-old's careful programming.

John Whitaker and Skelton look to have the best chance of success in this year's Everest Double Glazing BSJA national championship. Whitaker will ride Hopscotch, his horse for the European championships or St Mungo. Skelton will choose between Everest Apollo and Everest St James.

Robert Smith, one of the four reserves for the European championships for the last three years - first on Assurance and the next two years on Elie - puts his hopes this year on the middle weight Fireworks Night.

Vin Toulson who has ridden the champion hunter at the Royal for the last three years - first on Assurance and the next two years on Elie - puts his hopes this year on the middle weight Fireworks Night.

Elie is expected to contest the middle weight hunter class with his new rider, Jane Holderness-Roddam. He will have his first meeting in the hunter top middle weight class, King's General, produced by Robert Oliver, King's General could take top honours. Periglen and Dancin should give Royal International a good run. A difficult task in the light weights as should Seabrook and Standing Ovation, both winners of championships this year, in the heavy-weight class.

ROWING

Clear water for the students

By Richard Burnell

With no British national squad eight to inhibit other entries, the Grand Challenge Cup looks wide open at Henley Royal Regatta, which begins on Thursday. London University have a way of choosing the right year for an assault on this trophy and they have already shown a turn of speed in several continental regattas. They open against Oklahoma City Rowing Club on Friday but their first major hurdle is likely to be in Saturday's semi-finals against the seeded Princeton, or the Australian Institute of Sport. Australia's top men's development eight, described to me last week as "very big and strong".

Steven Redgrave, Britain's Olympic gold medalist, is expected to have a strong focus on the Diamond Sculls. He will have been having in Amsterdam with Ricardo Ibarra, the Argentine who is entered as a Brazilian.

Ibarra is likely to provide keen competition for Redgrave, who will also have to contend with the talented Brad Lewis, who competed for the United States in the Olympic double sculls last year.

Amsterdam regatta, page 22

RUGBY UNION

Wallabies are caught on the hop by try

New Zealand 10
Australia 9

Wellington (Reuters) - The All Blacks produced an unexpected try with a flourish of running play from behind to retain the Bledisloe Cup at Eden Park, Auckland, on Saturday. Trailing 9-0 early in the second half, they were exerting tremendous pressure in search of a way back into a tight and evenly matched game when they surprised the Australians with their set-piece move.

It began when they were awarded a penalty. The Australian defence, expecting a kick were sent the wrong way by a passing movement through a line of supporting players and Crisp Green, on the wing, was finally freed to touch down after bursting down the touchline.

The Australian captain, Steve Williams, said afterwards: "I've caught us on the hop. The All Blacks are not known to run for penalties."

Earlier the Australians had contributed greatly with a fiery performance and had taken the lead in the first minute of the second half when James Black, a centre, crashed through for a try.

SCORERS: New Zealand: Try: Green; Conversion: Green; Penalty: Lynagh; Conversion: Lynagh. NEW ZEALAND: R. Crowther, J. Green, S. Williams, P. Jones, D. Smith, D. Brown, J. Hobbs, M. Piers, G. Whetton, M. Shaw (capt), A. Whetton, G. Knight, A. Dalton (J. Adams).

AUSTRALIA: R. Gould, P. Griggs, J. Black, M. Burke, T. Lane, M. Lynagh, N. Fair-Jones, S. Tynan, D. Codel, J. Williams, S. Cullen, P. O'Donnell, E. Rodriguez, T. Lawton, A. McIntyre, R. Barrett (capt).

The affair of the white body stockings has come and gone, we hope, at Wimbledon. It was as much commercial expediency, on behalf of the manufacturer, as any proclaimed feminist or keep-fit aspect of self-determination, and the All England Club, rightly called a bait.

Wimbledon does not inadvertently and occasionally play to sexual fantasies. Who forgets Gussie Moran or Karl Lagerfeld, or the many male sex symbols? But unlike, say, ice dancing or gymnastics, which contain sexual innuendoes, tennis is a major competitive sport in which the essence of the game must never be subjugated to peripheral or commercial expedience.

Safety work

Work has started on bringing Aberavon RFC's grandstand up to the safety standard required by the fire authorities. There will be four more exits, and auxiliary lighting. Clive A. Shell, Aberavon's former international scrum half and last season's coach, will not continue coaching next season.

Ban confirmed

Abu Dhabi (Reuters) - The International Football Federation (FIFA) has reaffirmed its opposition to holding international football matches in Iraq. A United Arab Emirates (UAE) sports official said yesterday.

Iraq are due to meet the UAE in World Cup second qualifying round matches in September.

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1st July, 1985

TENNIS: HIGH NOON OF THE TOURNAMENT IN WHICH SEVEN QUALIFIERS STILL DREAM OF GLORY

Wimbledon not to let the grass grow under its feet this week

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

The Wimbledon championships are not working out all that badly. The first round ended with a record crowd, 35,234, for the medal Saturday. In spite of rain every day five women and four men are already in the last 16 of the singles. Martina Navratilova made a joke to the effect that, as the players had a warm-up after every rain-break, she had never before had as much grass-court practice during Wimbledon.

The programme remains behind schedule but in some ways this will be beneficial. Play will start at noon today and tomorrow and the order of play will be unusually attractive. There is a festive, exciting air about Wimbledon when the outside courts are busy. Much of the gaiety drains out of the championships when the main events are concentrated within two courts. Wimbledon almost becomes a different tournament then more heavily significant, but less fun.

The first week demonstrated the absurdity of the half-back seeding system. Of the players seeded to reach the last 16, at least six women and seven men will not be there. Many of the casualties are not much good on grass and three were competing for the first time. The most highly ranked losers, all seeded to reach the quarter-finals, were Mats Wilander, Pat Cash and Claudia Kohde-Kilsch.

Seven qualifiers will dream of glory. They are Jenny Byrne, Patty Fendick, Molly van Nostrand, Christo Steyn, Andreas Maurer, Robert Seguso and Ricardo Acuna. Miss Byrne, aged 18, turned up at Wimbledon three years ago as Tony Roche's mixed doubles partner. In those days he could have carried her under one arm but even Roche could not do that now. Miss Byrne comes from Perth and has been coached by Margaret Court. Her next and presumably last opponent will be Chris Lloyd.

Miss Fendick and Miss van Nostrand, both aged 20, are Americans. Miss van Nostrand must now play a sturdy little Ukrainian, Larissa Savchenko, aged 18, who had a good win over that recently distinguished Wimbledon competitor, Kathy

Jordan. Miss Jordan's one-time doubles partner, Anne Smith, disposed of a seeded newcomer to the tournament, Bonnie Gadusek.

Steyn is a big South African and Maurer a comparatively lightweight but more experienced German. Boris Becker has hit fires in his compatriots. Maurer's victim on Saturday was Johan Kriek, who has twice reached the last eight. Seguso, no longer just a renowned doubles player, has thrived on an exclusively American diet, which cannot be good news for Tom Gullikson.

Acuna, aged 27, is Chilean. He is no giant but has a respectable, if brief, Wimbledon record. Two years ago Cash beat him in straight but close sets. This year Acuna had two match points against him in the first round of the qualifying competition, which hardly suggests that he had it in him to beat a man who advanced to the Wimbledon and United States semi-finals in 1984.

But Cash has since been worrying about his back and has also raised images to those mountaineers who climb high peaks as far as the high camps but then become afflicted with altitude sickness. The beefy Australian will "come good" again. All he needs is a rest at base camp.

The British challenge has been reduced from 21 to three: Jo Durie, Virginia Wade and John Lloyd. Miss Durie had a thrilling 4-6, 6-1, 6-2 win over the sixth seed, Miss Kohde-Kilsch: thrilling because, after a difficult first set, Miss Durie hit out more freely and regained the form that briefly earned her fifth place in the 1983 world rankings.

You know how it is in cricket. A good batsman makes a string of low scores and then one day, for no particular reason, he lets his bat drop into all the right places and the sound of bat on ball makes music again. That was what happened to Miss Durie.

Miss Wade, aged 39, is making her 24th and last challenge in the singles. At her age any Wimbledon success is a good one. A 6-3, 6-7, 7-5 win



The sun shines on Virginia Wade and her wet-weather friend (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

over Barbara Gerken of California, 19 years her junior, was slightly ridiculous. But Miss Wade remains remarkably fit and athletic and has a taste for cliff hangers.

Moreover, her pride insisted that her final singles at Wimbledon must be against a player in a higher class than Miss Gerken - for example, Pamela Shriver, who beat Anne Hobbs on Saturday and now plays Miss Wade. Miss Shriver was born on Independence Day and enjoys teasing the British.

Lloyd's match with Henri Leconte was conveniently suspended when Leconte, leading 5-7, 6-3, 5-2, was taking Lloyd's game apart with a facility that was almost insulting. The left-handed Leconte, with his brilliant backhand, explores peaks and valleys that (no puns) are alien territory to Lloyd. There is no knowing when or why Leconte will descend from the heights. All Lloyd can do is try to give him a nudge.

A British pair had an impressive doubles win when Jeremy Bates and John Faver, who is semi-retired, saved a match point and beat Tracy Delatt and Brad Gilbert 7-6, 7-6, 6-1. There were 58 tie-break points. Vitas Gerulaitis, incidentally, again played

five sets - for the twelfth time in a Wimbledon singles.

Full marks to Anders Jarryd, a first-round loser in four previous challenges, for coming from behind to beat Claudio Panatta and Scott Davis in turn. Conversely, a bunch of losers - notably Dianne Balesstrat (nee Fromholtz), Gabriela Sabatini, Sara Gomer, Mike Leach, Ramesh Krishnan and Paul McNamee - provided absorbing challenges to more fancied opponents.

Mrs Balesstrat, a gifted left-hander with a top-spin backhand, is an uncomplicated lass who reduces tennis to the basic task of chasing balls and whacking them. She does not worry about anything else. Even the score, Hans Mandlikova, whose service swung the ball into the Australian's backhand (hostile country), was almost down for the count.

Leach gave his usual imitation of a firework. Ivan Lendl was so confused that his services sometimes became a wild profusion of aces and double-faults. Krishnan's slyken artistry pestered Jimmy Connors for three sets but Wimbledon is a jungle - and Connors was more at home in it.

Finally, I enjoyed McNamee. Most people do. He is always busy, always quick - whether

thinking, talking, playing tennis or organizing his social life. McNamee is one of those people who find something to do even when there is nothing to do. He was born with a souped-up engine.

McNamee came close to beating Tim Mayotte, a charming but stern-looking man, in straight sets. But in the third set it began to drizzle and the court became greasy. McNamee, serving at 5-6 and love-15, slipped and abruptly sat down while dashing to the net. He took a mandatory count while chatting to the umpire about this and that. Rain drove them indoors. Then the younger, bigger, stronger Mayotte calmed McNamee down. That is never an easy thing to do.

Carling Bassett, the attractive Canadian teenager, would be quite happy to leave the tennis court to become a film star. Yet for the moment, she could be loosely described as a "jarmy sucker". Carling, who loves dressing up, would not be seen dead without a necklace, and she has this dreadful habit of chewing it to bits. Necklaces are not really that tasty so she thought it would be nice to dip hers into strawberry jam. "I don't do it all the time," she explains, "but jam does give it a better flavour".



Victim of a South African ace: Hu Na, of China, beaten by Rene Uys (pronounced Ace)

RESULTS FROM SATURDAY

Men's singles

Holder: J P McEnroe (US)

R Acuna (Chile) vs P Cash 7-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-7, 6-4

V Van Patten (US) vs M McEnroe (US) 7-5, 6-3, 6-4

G Garmhage (US) vs T Smith (US) 6-3, 6-1, 6-2

C Hooper (US) vs T Moor (US) 6-4, 6-4, 7-5

V Gerulaitis (US) vs J Souni (US) 6-7, 6-4, 3-6, 7-6, 6-4

V Amador (US) vs B D Davenport (US) 7-6, 6-7, 7-5, 7-6

D T. Vasek (US) vs S D. Davenport (US) 7-6, 6-4, 6-4

D T. Vasek (US) vs J G. Garmhage (US) 6-7, 6-4, 6-4

YNOAH (FR) vs E. Edberg (US) 6-4, 6-4, 7-6, 6-2

G Holmes (US) vs B. Schuster (US) 6-4, 6-7, 6-2, 6-4

I. Lendl (US) vs M. Leeson (US) 6-3, 1-6, 6-4, 6-4

C. Steyn (US) vs C. J. Lewis (US) 7-6, 7-6, 6-4

A. Jarryd (US) vs S. E. Davis (US) 6-7, 7-6, 6-4

T. R. Garmhage (US) vs J. L. Lendl (US) 6-7, 6-4, 6-4

M. Leeson (US) vs J. L. Lendl (US) 6-7, 6-4, 6-4

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Men's doubles

Holders: P Fleming and J P McEnroe (US)

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P Fleming (US) vs J P McEnroe (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

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P Fleming (US) vs J P McEnroe (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

P Fleming (US) vs J P McEnroe (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

Women's singles

Holder: M Navratilova (US)

M Navratilova (US) vs J. L. Lendl (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

M Navratilova (US) vs J. L. Lendl (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

M Navratilova (US) vs J. L. Lendl (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

M Navratilova (US) vs J. L. Lendl (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

M Navratilova (US) vs J. L. Lendl (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

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M Navratilova (US) vs J. L. Lendl (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

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M Navratilova (US) vs J. L. Lendl (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

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M Navratilova (US) vs J. L. Lendl (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

M Navratilova (US) vs J. L. Lendl (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

M Navratilova (US) vs J. L. Lendl (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

Women's doubles

Holders: M Navratilova and P Shriver (US)

M Navratilova (US) vs P Shriver (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

M Navratilova (US) vs P Shriver (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

M Navratilova (US) vs P Shriver (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

M Navratilova (US) vs P Shriver (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

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M Navratilova (US) vs P Shriver (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

M Navratilova (US) vs P Shriver (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

Olympic 'replay' is switched to slot in with US TV

By Pat Butcher

It was confirmed yesterday that the Zola Budd-Mary Stoney confrontation would go ahead in London later this month, on the Friday evening of the Peugeot Talbot meeting at Crystal Palace on July 19, but on the following night in a special extension of the grand prix meeting, so that American television, who can cover the race only on a Saturday, can present it. After her successful run in the 3,000 metres during the match against France and Czechoslovakia at Gateshead on Saturday, Miss Budd said she would be ready for the 3,000 metres race against Mrs Stoney, their first meeting since the infamous Olympic incident in Los Angeles when Miss Decker, as she then was, the American favourite, tripped over Miss Budd's legs and could not finish the race.

People who already hold tickets for the Friday evening meeting will first of all be asked to pay the appearance fees that Mrs Stoney and Miss Budd will command for this popular rematch.

For the rest of the competition at Gateshead in the match against France and Czechoslovakia, spectators' heads were snapping back and forth faster than at Wimbledon, there was so much going on. And some titled heads were rolling, notably those of Steve Cram, who got better on his home turf in the first time in six years, and Steve Ovett.

Cram was outstripped in the finishing straight of the 800 metres by the little-known Tom McKee. Cram said afterwards that he had felt a little tired from his third fastest ever 1,500 metres in Oslo on Thursday, and that he had not been in Gateshead the race not been in Gateshead he would not have required an operation.

He will probably not run in the match against East Germany at

Law Society lifts O'Brien gloom

From Our Irish Correspondent, Dublin

In winning the Joe McGrath Irish Sweepstake at the Curragh on Saturday, Law Society became only the third club in the history of the race to cover the 1 1/2 miles in less than 2 1/2 minutes. The others were Tambourne II (1962) and Street Dancer (1983).

With Theatrical and Damier following Law Society home, it is hard to imagine that there can be a three-year-old anywhere to equal the convalescent Slip Anchor, who had beaten them all out of sight in the Epsom Derby.

For Vincent O'Brien, Law Society's trainer, there was much relief in this big-win victory. His virus-stricken stable has had a desperate start to 1985, this being only the stable's sixth winner. Stavros Niarchos was another to derive great pleasure from the outcome as Law Society was the first classic winner, in almost 30 years of trying, to carry his colours. In recent years, he has had a share in several classic winners but they raced in the name and colours of Robert Sangster.

The high-priced show-stoppers at the 1985 Kewdown Select Yearling Sale in Kent have done little to the race track to justify the enormous prices paid for them but the promoters will be much relieved by the win of Law Society, as he figured in the top four at that sale when fetching \$2.7 million.

Likewise, the international panel of handicappers will have been happy to see classic winner emerge from the flight of those nominated for 10 places in the international classification. Law Society, who is unbeaten in Ireland, was rated second to Kala Dancer in Europe last year.

Future plans for Law Society will be dictated largely by his continuing to escape the virus and by the state of the ground. Provided that he remains well and that it is firm at Ascot, Vincent O'Brien would be

happy to oppose Oh So Sharp in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes on July 27.

Theatrical will now be aimed at the Budweiser Million at Arlington Park later this summer and time may show that 10 furlongs rather than one and a

Champion's double stint should yield four winners

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

I can envisage Steve Cauthen winning as many as four races today in his quest to become champion jockey for a second time. At Nottingham, he should win both races for two-year-olds on Faustus (4.0) and Iron Lass (4.30).

Then, after a quick trip south by helicopter to Windsor, he has good prospects of winning the two races for youngsters on Gryphon (7.10) and Lady Lure (8.35).

FAUSTUS, my selection for the Daybreak Stakes at Nottingham, is one of the first crop of Robellina, the good American-bred colt, whom Ian Balding trained to win the Royal Lodge Stakes in 1980 before he eventually retired to take up stud duties in the land of his birth.

Robellina, who has been a mere minor in the American pool, will be looked upon in an altogether different light this autumn if Faustus, following in the footsteps of last week's Salisbury winner, Chalk Stream, continues to do well.

His stable companion, IRON LASS, who makes her debut in the Starting Gate Maiden Stakes, is by one winner of the July Cup, Thatch, out of a daughter of another, Merry Madcap. All that points to Iron Lass having sufficient speed to win over the minimum trip at the first time of asking.

If breeding means anything at all, TALE QUALE will be in his element today over two miles in the Colwick Hall Three-Year-Old Maiden Stakes. He is a full brother to those good stayers, Centurion, Chalk Stream, Bill and Centurion. He was bred by the way, that he was staying on at the end of 1 1/2 miles at Goodwood last month, when he finished third behind Convicted, he is crying out for this longer distance.

Bridge Street Lady will be hard to catch in the Froze Ales Gold

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Bridge Street Lady will be hard to catch in the Froze Ales Gold

NOTTINGHAM

Going: good to firm

Draw advantage: 50-60, high numbers best

2.30 GULF HALL SELLING HANDICAP (€1,027; 1m 20 (17 runners))

100-000 SWITZERLAND (€4) 2m 10 (11 runners)

100-000 SWITZERLAND (€4) 2m 10 (11 runners)

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EDINBURGH

Going: good

Draw advantage: 50-60, high numbers best

2.15 LEVY BOLD APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 11 runners)

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WINDSOR

Going: good to soft

Draw advantage: 50-60, high numbers best

2.15 LEVY BOLD APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 11 runners)

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2.30 LEVY BOLD APPRENTICE STAK

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TELEPHONE 01-581 2877 2847

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

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General Secretary duties plus all Admin to ensure smooth running of small, friendly office, in Holborn. Age 25+. Salary £8,000 negotiable.
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£7,500 + Benefits
An opportunity to enter the travel world while enjoying every interest offered in publishing. This famous company requires an assistant to the Editor of an international travel magazine. You must have good secretarial skills, O/A level education, initiative, and previous experience and will expect to become fully involved in varied admin and research work. For full details phone Chris Watson on
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IN MEMORIAM

ARCHBOLD, FRANCES
 (1917-1985) died on 27th June 1985, aged 67, after a long illness. She was the wife of the late Mr. Archibald and the mother of Mr. and Mrs. John Archibald. She was a devoted wife and mother and will be missed by all who knew her. Buried in the family grave at St. Andrew's Church, Edinburgh. **Funeral** on 3rd July 1985 at 11.00 a.m. from St. Andrew's Church, Edinburgh. **Condolences** may be sent to the family at 1, The Grange, Edinburgh. **Private** 01-837 3333 or 3311.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

BRITISH OPEN GOLF by Oxford University, 2nd July, 1985, at the Royal Golf Club, St. Andrews. **Admission** £10.00. **Bookings** on 01-837 3333 or 3311.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DILLAN PRICE Phone Jonathan. **URGENT.**

WANTED: Information re. 1985 of his late father, Mr. John Dillan, who died on 1st July 1985. **Address:** 1, The Grange, Edinburgh. **Private** 01-837 3333 or 3311.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

PRINCE R. WALLACE MARTIN, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 32

